

ALLIES' CONCERTED REPLY TO BE: 'CANNOT TAKE GERMAN REQUEST SERIOUSLY!'

GREECE HINTS AT RENOUNCING WORD GIVEN TO ENTENTE

'May Be Compelled to Suspend Movement of Army Southward'

WANTS SOLUTION

Instances Trouble Caused
By Allies' Demands
And Blockade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, December 19.—Greece has addressed to the Entente a Note reviewing the situation since the acceptance of the Allies' ultimatum and the difficulties resulting from events in the islands from the delay in the formulation of the Entente's demands for reparation and the maintenance of the blockade. The Greek Government implies that it may be compelled to suspend the movement of troops southward, pending a solution of the present situation.

Pr. Friedrich Wilhelm, Escaping, Runs Ashore

Docked in Arctic Since War
Began, Is Escorted Out, To
Ground on Samsøe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, December 19.—The German liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, 17,082 tons, owned by the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which has been sheltering at Vadsø, in the Arctic, since 1914, has escaped. She steamed inshore, escorted by a Zeppelin and two submarines, to the Kattegat, missed her bearings in a snow-storm and grounded on Samsøe, at the entrance to the Great Belt. The ship and cargo are valued at £1,000,000 sterling.

Berlin Learns That Vessel Has Arrived At Stavanger

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, December 19.—(delayed).—The Frankfurter Zeitung reports from Christiania: "The German steamer Prinz Friedrich, which has been anchored at Odde, near Bergen, since the beginning of the war, has arrived at Stavanger, after having broken the British blockade before Bergen. A line of two British destroyers and three torpedo-boats was crossed by the German steamer."

Temporarily Withdraw Premier's Impeachment

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)
Peking, December 20.—At today's meeting of the Lower House, no quorum being available for the impeachment of Premier Tuan Chi-jui, a member proposed that the impeachment bill should be temporarily withdrawn. This proposal met with no opposition.

U.S. FACES DEFICIT

(Special Cable to The China Press)
New York, December 21.—The United States is facing a deficit, the Government expenditure being in excess of the estimate. President Wilson accordingly has asked Congress to limit the expenditure on the Rivers and Harbors Bill and wants pork barrel projects cut down.

TO ABOLISH LIKIN

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)
Peking, December 20.—The Cabinet, yesterday, decided to form a committee for the preparation of the abolition of likin and the increase of the Customs taxes. Officials of the Waichiaopu, the Tsai-chengpu and Nungshanpu will be appointed to the committee.

Germans Lose Army Corps On The Meuse In Recent Fighting

Infantry Actions Fade Away;
Guns Continue Battering;
Haig's Artillery Active

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, December 19.—A semi-official communique states that the Germans lost an army corps in the recent fighting on the Meuse. The official communique issued this evening reported: There have been lively reciprocal artillery actions on the right bank of the Meuse, particularly in the regions of Bezonvaux, Bois des Cailleries and Chambrettes, but no infantry action. There were intermittent artillery actions elsewhere.

London, December 19.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: The enemy's artillery was particularly active last night in the neighborhood of Faucourt l'Abbaye. Today, we carried out a successful bombardment of their lines eastward of Fauquassart.

EGYPT FLOURISHES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Cairo, December 19.—The second anniversary of the British Protectorate finds the situation in Egypt in every way greatly improved, compared with last year. The machinery of government is running smoothly, the people are happy, contented and very prosperous, trade is flourishing and there is prospect of another bumper surplus at the close of the financial year.

BEAUCHAMP KILLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, December 19.—Captain Beauchamp, who recently bombed Essen, has been killed in an air-fight.

National Guard Fails Is General's Opinion

(Special Cable to The China Press)
New York, Dec. 21.—General Wood and Scott have pronounced the National Guard to be a failure.

Canada Dismantles Railways for War

Is Tearing Up Thousands Of
Miles; Rails Will Be Sent
To France

(Special Cable to The China Press)
New York, Dec. 21.—Canada is dismantling thousands of miles of railway track, at the call of Great Britain. The rails will be shipped to France, for military purposes.

16,000 Militiamen Called From Border

Strong Force, However, Still Remains to Watch Mexican Developments

(Special Cable to The China Press)
New York, December 21.—16,000 more Militiamen are to be withdrawn from the Mexican border immediately, but a considerable number are still to be retained there.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band, in the Town Hall, this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 p.m.—
1.—Waltz "La Barcarolle" ...Fetras
2.—One Step "Some Smoke" ...Romberg
3.—Waltz "Saints and Sinners" ...Dawson
4.—One Step "On the Mississippi" ...Carrell
5.—Waltz "Alma, where do you live?" ...Fall
6.—One Step "On the Road to Zag-a-Zig" ...Finck
A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Build Winter House of Petrol Boxes



A BARRACKS OF PETROL BOXES
All kinds and varieties of houses and huts have been erected by soldiers on the various fronts of the European theaters of war, but it remained for a number of inventive British "Tommyes" to erect a winter home of petrol boxes. This shelter is built behind the Somme battle-line, of the boxes in which tins of petrol are carried to the front.

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS IN MONGOLIA DISPUTE

Japan Won't Press for Instructions; Peking Accepts Japanese Officers for Chinese Police

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)
Peking, December 20.—In the negotiations about Chenchiatung, Japan is slightly receding in the question of the employment of instructors for Inner Mongolia and Manchuria, but she insists upon police rights. China, on her part, is willing to grant police rights, the Chinese police to do service under Japanese officers, who are, however, to be engaged and controlled by the Chinese authorities. No military instructors shall be engaged, thus maintaining China's sovereign rights.

Latitude Is Allowed To German Literature

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, December 19.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has announced that, in reply to his protest against the seizure of German publications destined for India and elsewhere abroad, Great Britain has declared its readiness to come to an understanding enabling universities and public bodies to obtain German scientific and technical publications.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Dec. 22
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Dec. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Dec. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Dec. 30
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Dec. 23
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 30
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Jan. 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 7
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Dec. 23
Per P. & O. s.s. Novara Dec. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 31
Per M.M. s.s. Athos Jan. 1
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 6

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru.
The French mail of November 12 was due at Hongkong on Dec. 20, and here tomorrow. Left Singapore on December 10, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.
The Canadian mail of Dec. 15 is due at Yokohama on Dec. 29, and here on Jan. 3. Left Vancouver on December 15, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.
The French mail of November 29 is due at Hongkong on January 4, and here on January 8. Left Marseilles on November 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

Morgans Decide No More Foreign Loans Will be Undertaken

A New York telegram to Peking states that J. P. Morgan and Co. of the U. S. A. have decided not to undertake any further foreign loans. This has attracted much attention in financial circles in Peking as if such large capital as J. P. Morgan and Co. do not undertake foreign loans other financiers will follow the example and if it is a fact it is feared that it may affect American loans to China.

TO PUNISH BANDITS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)
Peking, December 20.—Parts of the Third and Eighth Divisions, altogether 32,000 men, have been sent against the Mongolian bandits. The troops are commanded by General Chang Ching-yao.

18-YEAR-OLD FRENCH BOY SAILS FOR FRONT

H. Frei, Resident of Yokohama,
Leaves Home and Parents
To Join Allies

Tokyo, December 12.—When the Messageries Maritimes liner Amazon sailed out of Yokohama harbor yesterday afternoon, bound for Marseilles, she carried an 18-year-old boy, leaving his home in Yokohama to fight for France. He was H. Frei, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Frei, well-known French residents of Yokohama.
Young Frei would have left for the front at an earlier date, save for the fact that his age forbade. He but recently became 18. He has spent nearly all of his life in Yokohama. His father is with the firm of J. Witkowski and Co., Yokohama, while the son has been connected with the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company in Tokyo. Members of the staff of this company presented him with a Japanese sword upon his departure.
Many friends of Mr. Frei, both French and Japanese, gathered at the pier yesterday and waved the flags of the Tri Color and Rising Sun as the Amazons put out to sea.
Besides Mr. Frei, the French liner carried fourteen other saloon passengers and a cargo of 850 tons, which included 1,349 bales of raw silk, 652 bales of waste silk, 99 cases of hemp braid, 125 cases of canned crabs, 86 bales of woolen cloth, 309 cases of general merchandise and 77 bales of woolen yarn.

The Weather

Fine weather, with fresh winter monsoon. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.0 and the minimum 33.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 48.0 and 30.9.

HOLLAND ALONE BARS ARMED MERCHANTMEN

She, However, Does Not Impugn
Legality of Defensive
Equipment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 19.—The House of Commons, yesterday, Lord Robert Cecil declared that the Netherlands is the only neutral country which refuses to admit ships armed for defensive purposes to its ports, but that country does not impugn the legality of such arming.

Suspicious German Ship Makes Escape

Barque Tinto Gets Away From
Chill, Where She Was
Secretly Fitted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Valparaiso, December 18.—The German-owned barque Tinto has escaped from Calbuco, where she was fitted out under suspicious circumstances.

U.S. Stands Guarantee For Count Tarnowski

British Issued Pass on Washington Agreeing to Accept Responsibility

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 19.—Reuter's Agency understands that a safe-conduct was given by the British Government to Count Tarnowski, the new Austrian Ambassador to Washington, at the request of the United States Government, which accepted responsibility.

INDIA DRAFTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 19.—The Times states that it is understood that the Indian bankers and others are negotiating with the India Office, with a view to a relaxation of the restrictions on the sale of India Council drafts.

SUCCESS FOR SMUTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 20.—Official—General Smuts repulsed strong counter-attacks at Kibata, on the 15th and finally ejected a few Germans from our advanced positions, securing an important ridge 3,500 yards north-east of Kibata. Our aeroplanes achieved considerable successes with bombings, inflicting an appreciable number of casualties on the enemy. Elsewhere in East Africa, the situation is unchanged.

Nobody Deceived by Peace Maneuver, States M. Briand

'Out with U-Boats; U.S.
Can't Stop Us Forcing
Peace,' Paper's Boas

ASQUITH'S DOUBT

Sees Nothing to Persuade
Him Berlin in Mood
To Meet Entente

TO MOBILISE ALL

Ll. George's Decision; To
Excuse None Who Can
Help in Any Way

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, December 19.—In the Senate, today, the Premier, M. Briand, said that nobody was deceived by the German peace maneuver. The concerted reply of the Allies would inform the Central Powers that it was impossible to take their request for peace seriously.

The Congress of Socialists has passed a resolution, by 10,000 votes to 400, that no peace proposals by the enemy can be entertained until concrete terms have been offered.

Four interpellations and criticisms are awaiting the new Government in the Senate, tomorrow, when M. Briand will probably appear on the floor.

Answering an interpellation of M. Berenger, accusing the Government of lack of foresight both in military and in diplomatic matters, M. Briand dwelt on the terrible task and great efforts of the Allies, emphasizing that the military contribution of Great Britain was far exceeding the original arrangement.

He said that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's last speech showed that Germany is at bay. To demand peace was the last bluff. She attempted it not merely as a sign of weakness, but as a stratagem. The reply of the Allies would be worthy of their brave soldiers.

On the motion of M. Clemenceau, the Senate then went into secret session.

'Out With the Submarines!'
Amsterdam, December 19.—The German press is pessimistic at the prospect of there being no peace, even in the Spring. The Koelnische Zeitung says: "Out with the submarines! Then no American will be able to prevent us forcing peace on the enemy!"

Asquith Opposes Peace
London, December 19.—Mr. Asquith, who followed Mr. Lloyd George in the debate in Parliament on the German note, congratulated him on his accession to the Premiership. He defined his attitude towards the new Government as being a very friendly one. He defended the late administration against accusations of an ineffective prosecution of the war.

Referring to the German peace proposals, he said that they were wrapped up with the familiar dialect of Prussian arrogance and asked why a Power professing itself conscious of its military superiority and ultimate victory should be shouting universally for peace. Amid cheers, he declared that Germany's proposals were born of military and economic necessity.

"A peace must be honorable, not shame-faced. No patched up, precarious compromise, but one achieving the purpose for which we entered the war. Such a peace we will gladly accept. Anything short of it we are bound to repudiate by every obligation of honor, above all by the debt we owe to those, especially to the young, who have given their lives for what they and we believe to be a worthy cause."

"I say plainly and emphatically that I see nothing in the German Note to give me the least reason to believe they are in a mood to give the Allies reparation for the past and

Latest Whizz-Bangs By British Premier

Following are some more of the outstanding thrusts in the later portion of Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the German peace Note. The British Premier laid great emphasis on the necessity of every Britisher helping in the war in some way and said that every person is to be mobilised, the Director for this work being Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mayor of Birmingham and of the family of the late Joseph Chamberlain.

"You cannot have absolute equality of sacrifice in war, but you can have equal readiness to sacrifice. Let the nation as a whole place its comforts, its luxuries, its indulgences and its elegancies on a national altar consecrated by such sacrifices as our heroes have made."

"I hope I can appeal to men and women of all ranks to play the game."

"The Government ought to have the power to say that every man who has not been taken into the army, whatever his position or rank, shall be really employed on work of national importance. We have not even the organisation necessary for utilising them as volunteers. These are powers we must take and this is an organisation which we must complete."

"We propose, at an early date, to summon an Imperial Conference, to place the whole position before the Dominions and to take counsel with them as to what further action they and we should take together, in order to achieve an early and complete triumph for the ideals they and we have so superbly fought for."

"A quagmire of distrust which clogged the foot-steps of progress is the real enemy of Ireland. If that could be slain, I believe it would accomplish an act of reconciliation that would make Ireland greater and Britain greater and would make the United Kingdom and the Empire greater than they ever were before."

security for the future. If they are in such a mood, let them say so."

Germans' High Hopes

New York, December 19.—The high hopes held by the Germans of peace is made evident by the circulars issued by the Hamburg-America and Norddeutscher-Lloyd Companies, offering freights "on the resumption of our regular service after peace has been declared."

The morning papers agree that Mr. Lloyd George has adroitly drawn the Central Powers into a position where they must show their hands, otherwise the world will be convinced that their proposals are an attempt at political trickery.

The New York Times states that the Allies have all civilisation at their back when they demand the ending of Prussian militarism as a primary and essential condition of peace.

The New York Sun says that there can be no further doubt that the Allies are not in a mood to grasp peace for the sake of peace. The sooner their steadfastness is understood in Berlin, the brighter the prospect for peace.

Sonnino Antagonistic

Rome, December 18.—In the Chamber, today, Baron Sonnino stated that the Government was not aware of the specific conditions of the enemy's peace proposals, but the boastfulness and insincerity of their preamble did not inspire confidence. He begged the Chamber not to adopt a resolution suggesting that Italy's attitude is different from that of her allies.

The speech was received with an ovation and the Chamber passed a

(Continued on Page 3)

Portuguese Capture Newala After March of 200 Miles

Mozambique Column Drives Germans Out In Disorder;
U-Boats Active Along European Coast

Special Correspondence of the China Press
Lisbon, November 5.—On the 4th of November the Government supplied the Press with the following official communication:

"General Gil, commandant of our forces in Mozambique, telegraphed today to the Colonial Office that a squadron of cavalry advanced on the 28th of October as far as Quilindi, 28 kilometers from Newala, engaging the enemy and forcing him to abandon the village.

"The enemy, before taking to flight, burned the huts, armament and ammunition.

"Our losses during these engagements were very slight."

On the 31st of October the Government communicated to the public another victory over the German forces, and the fall of Newala.

"By telegram received yesterday from General Gil, addressed to the Colonial Office, it is stated that the column of operations of the left wing, having marched 200 miles, 80 of them being without roads, with great difficulties to keep the line of communications and of supplies, fought the German forces, occupying advanced positions near Newala, which was taken on the 26th, at 6 p.m.

"The enemy occupying a fortress in a dominating position, and well entrenched, answered with artillery to our bombardment. After a very lively fight and having destroyed and blown up with dynamite their fortifications, the Germans fled in disorder under the energetic action and prosecution of our forces.

"The losses on the German side are not yet known, but we think they were important. We took a great quantity of dynamite, hand-grenades, petards, a lot of war-material and a field-gun. Our losses were insignificant."

The Minister of War has telegraphed to General Gil the following:

"In the name of the army I congratulate your excellency and the forces under your command, on the brilliant occupation of Newala.

"Here we accompany with emotion and enthusiasm the glorious effort of our forces in Africa, who with the utmost courage and self-sacrifice are about to conquer as soon as possible the enemy's vast territory; and we anticipate already the 'etapes' of Massassi and Lukuledi to follow the destiny of Newala."

An imposing patriotic manifestation was organized, and many hundreds of people carrying flags of the Allied Nations marched in the best of order to the Ministry of the Interior, and there cheered the news of the victory in Africa.

The "Portuguese" march by the late Maestro Kell, having been declared by Parliament as the National Hymn, was recommended to be officially published and arranged for singing and piano, orchestra and brass band. The commission, appointed in 1915, will be charged to complete as soon as possible this work, in order that the music should be profusely distributed in Portugal and abroad.

German Submarines

The German submarines have visited the coast of Algarve and they sunk, near the Cape of St. Vicente, the Norwegian steamer Torsdal of 3,620 tons, with 29 men; the Italian steamer Selene, of 3,985 tons, with 27 men, and the English steamer Marquis Bacquenhen, of 4,395 tons, with 67 men.

All the crews landed safely at Faro, Olhao, Lagos and Portimao. The rescue work was done by Portuguese sailors of the Algarvian coast, and by the Portuguese men-of-war, which are patrolling the coast.

The Captain of the Selene said that his boat was torpedoed at 2 o'clock, and at that time appeared far away—coming from the Atlantic—two steamers, one English, the other American.

The English boat fired on the submarine, which submerged for some minutes, whereupon the English ship followed her route undisturbed.

Returning to the surface the submarine ordered the American boat to show her papers and hoist her flag. She was coming from Virginia, with coal.

The submarine went afterwards to the life-boats, in which were waiting the Italian crew of the sunken boat, and took the Captain on board, where were already the Captains of the Torsdal and of the Marquis Bacquenhen.

The Government has issued orders to reinforce the patrol on the coast of Algarve, despatching more men-of-war and other means of defense.

According to news received from Cape Verde (African coast) a German submarine was seen in the last week of October, near the Cape Bojador, alongside a vessel which carried no flag, presumably storing oil and provisions.

Macau's Governor in Portugal

On the 2nd of November arrived here His Excellency, Captain T. Carlos da Maia, Governor of Macau, who has come to Portugal to discuss important problems, concern-

ing our Portuguese possession in China, with the Colonial Office.

At the Association of the Portuguese Archeologists was held a meeting in honor of the 'Great Lord High Constable of the Kingdom' Dom Nuno Alvares Pereira, the great hero of Portuguese history. Several members spoke of the old warrior, who died with the fame of a Saint. From one of the speeches I extract the following:

"For the splendor of his legendary renown it is necessary not to confound his sanctity with that of so many others; in which case mysticism only was the reason for their canonisation. To the popular belief it was not his mystic life as a Carmelite, that was of such great influence, neither his preaching, nor his miracles—but it was from his prestige as a warrior, his banners always victorious, when invoking help from 'Our Lady' that originated the legend of his sanctity."

The 6th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic gave occasion for great festivities in Lisbon and all over the country. There was an official reception at the Palace of Belem to the Diplomatic Corps by the President of the Republic, followed by another reception for the high officials, senators, members of Parliament, Magistrates, Municipality and Military and Navy officers. All the men-of-war and merchant vessels on the Tagus were flying flags.

Associations and Clubs held special meetings, and the President, as is customary on such festival occasions commuted and freed several prisoners, the names of whom were submitted to him by the Minister of Justice.

Workmen for France

Over ten thousand workmen have embarked to France, to the benefit of Lisbon and some large towns; as due to the war and to difficulties in getting raw-materials many manufacturers have reduced the number of their laborers. The Government is superintending the emigration, sending the emigrants through the Colonial Service in France in order that they receive all due attention.

Many residents of the Province of Mozambique who were employed there in different commercial firms were mobilised, leaving their families in difficult circumstances. The Government, to improve the situation and to minimise the expenses, has published a decree, subsidising those families.

The Emperor of Russia addressed to the President of the Republic the following telegram:

"I thank you most sincerely for the wishes of happiness you addressed to me on my anniversary; and I am glad to profit by this opportunity to express to Your Excellency and to the Portuguese Nation my sympathy, and the friendship of my country."

The Colonial Office has received the statistics regarding the commerce in the Province of Angola, since 1913. In order to judge of the activity of that colony, which has much suffered, due to wrong administration, it is sufficient to remark that the importations during the last twenty years were near 118 million dollars (gold), which gives an annual medium of over 5 millions.

In 1912, 1913, and 1914 the importations amounted respectively to 5,300,000, to 5,950,000 and to 5,200,000 dollars (gold).

On the other hand the exportation during the last 21 years came to an average of 5,200,000 yearly, having reached in 1912, 1913, and 1914 the sums of 5,900,000, of 5,600,000 and of 4,200,000.

The exportation of wine, notwithstanding the difficulties of the transport, has increased enormously lately—principally to France.

In order to encourage agriculture in our colonies, the natives will be supplied not only with appropriate soil, but also with seeds and ploughing plant.

At Mozambique these new measures have already been put into motion and agriculture is being improved in the interior and the islands.

Officials of the Ministry of Colonies are considering the budget for 1917 of the Province of Macau. In this budget will be included very important sums for improvement.

Allow Rubber Export

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has succeeded in signing an agreement, by which the exportation of India-rubber, which was suspended, is again permitted, to Spain and America.

The report from the Curator of the Mozambique natives working in the Transvaal mines relative to the last term of the current year, states: On the 1st of January there existed 91,250 natives, 416 of them died of diseases, 75 from accidents, and 578 deserted—18,421 have been repatriated.

The Governor General of Mozambique was authorised to allow the sugar not necessary for the use of the Province to be exported to the British Colonies.

The French schools of aviation have been much frequented by many

army-men of Portugal. Three of them have just now received from the school at Chartres the diploma, with fine classification, as pilots.

Others are at Tours. All of them pass from the instructive classes to the schools of application, in order to become acquainted and to perfect themselves in all the different branches of air-craft.

A great number of aeroplanes have been received here from England for the use of our military air-men; and a frequent sight now is military bi-planes flying in every direction over Lisbon.

German Retaliation

At the Reichstag the German Government answering a question posed by the deputy Bassermann, concerning the measures of retaliation against the seizing of German property in Portugal, declared:

"Portugal has forbidden all commerce with Germany, and has ordered the sequestration and administration over moveable and immoveable properties of German subjects.

"Germany has begun by protesting, and afterwards has taken retaliation measures; every payment with destination to Portugal is forbidden. The Portuguese properties in Germany must be declared and remain under tutelage; and Portuguese enterprises in Germany shall be under sequestration.

"Regarding the liquidation of Portuguese fortunes in Germany, the Imperial Government will take definite steps as soon as the result of the last protest becomes known."

The Reformist Party of the Spanish Parliament has visited Lisbon. Many festivities and banquets were arranged in their honor; and they were received and welcomed by the President of the Republic.

The Reformist Party is one of the most advanced in Spain, and the leader is one of the celebrities of the neighbor kingdom.

Don Luiz de Figueira, journalist and famous speaker, made in an interview the following statements:

"The Spanish Reformist Party may be defined as the most radical. Its aim is to implant in Spain a liberal and democratic regime. It is the one of the Parliament parties who feels the most enthusiastic over the cause of the Allies. Its trip to Portugal is independent of any political tendency; we came as Spaniards, that is all."

"Regarding the Spanish neutrality we think it must be maintained. Spain has not, as Portugal, duties of honor concerning England. It goes without saying that we see with pleasure the attitude of our neighbor country; but the attitude of Spain was to be another one. It is necessary that this relationship should be perfectly friendly and affectionate towards the Allies, going even as far as to do everything possible in accordance with the strictest respect to official neutrality."

"On the other hand, neutrality, as very well expressed by our leader, Melquiades Alvarer, only binds the Government, not the public opinion, which gradually is becoming more and more definite in favor of the Allies, in the conviction that in this war it is they that defend the just cause fighting for the ideal of liberty."

"The Spanish reformists bear a cordial friendship towards the Portuguese Republic, and they think that notwithstanding that Portugal has an historic mission different from Spain, there ought to exist between the two countries a closer friendship, based on a thorough acquaintance and on mutual respect and devotion."

"Melquiades Alvarer and his friends and the great personages of his party had come to Portugal to express to this country their affection and their wish for a still closer relationship between the two Nations."

"We knew we would be received here with the same feeling of cordiality that brought us!"

Mobilisation Proceeds Steadily
The mobilisation in Portugal is steadily growing. The reservists from the Provinces are flocking to the towns, and training and maneuvers are going on in all military camps.

The already completed divisions, with all the contingent ambulances, surgeons, artillery and flying-corps, are continuously in exercise. Other divisions are being mobilised; and the Minister of War has announced that in a short while the soldiers of Portugal will be in France.

An Anglo-French Commission which came to inspect our army when returning to France and London gave the highest praise to our preparations.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

CAMERAS REPAIRED

Expert workmanship, quick service.

Burr 2 Broadway

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Announce

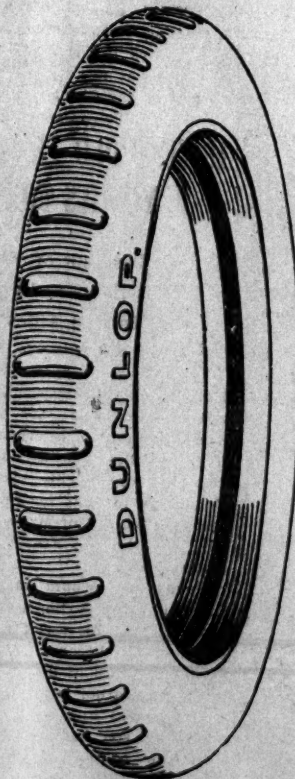
the arrival of new stock

SILK UNDERWEAR

SILK STOCKINGS



Dunlop's Advance 'Xmas Present to Motorists.



FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES

Consequent on the prevailing high rate of exchange, the Dunlop Company announce a reduction of 20 per cent. on their current motor tyre prices as from December 11th, 1916.

The tyre that taught the trade and continues to lead it, is now obtainable at a most reasonable figure—within the reach of every motorist who requires splendid value for his money.

Current Price List issued - - - Aug. 1915

Reduced 10 per cent. - - - Apr. 1916

" 20 " " - - - Dec. 1916

Specimen Net Prices on Popular Sizes.

GROOVED COVERS	PLAIN COVERS	TUBES
760 x 90	Tls. 28.00	Tls. 24.90
815 x 105	" 42.40	" 38.50
30 x 3 1/2	" 29.40	" 25.60
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		" 14.00

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Cables: Pneumatic.

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Nobody Is Deceived By Peace Maneuver

(Continued from Page 1)
resolution, amid acclamation, to placard it throughout the country.

Premier Outlines Policy Of The New Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 19.—Continuing his statement in the House of Commons regarding the new Government, Mr. Lloyd George said that he also hoped the Department of Labor would take a leading part in assisting in the mobilisation of labor for the purposes of the war.

With regard to shipping, he emphasized that it had never been so vital to the life of the nation as at present and the Government felt that the time had come to take more complete control of all the ships in Great Britain and to place them in practically the same position as the railways, so that, during the war, shipping would be nationalised in the real sense of the term. The prodigious profits which were made out of freights contributed largely to the high cost of commodities and made it difficult for the Government to induce organized labor to give up privileges.

Undue and extravagant profits on shipping were intolerable in war-time. Sir Joseph Macleay was conferring with the Admiralty and the Shipping Control Committee and he (the Premier) hoped soon to be able to inform the House of the plans he recommended, not only for the more effective utilization of the ships already on the register, but also for the speedy construction of more ships to replace wastage.

Regarding the coal-mines, the Government felt that it ought to assume more direct control over the whole industry.

World Harvest Fails

The food problem was undoubtedly serious and would be grave unless not merely the Government but the nation was prepared to grapple with it courageously and without loss of time. He pointed out that the available harvest of the world had failed.

The surplus available for export from Canada and the United States was diminished to a disastrous extent. Argentina promised badly. Russia was not available and Australia meant almost prohibitive transport.

Their own harvest was a poor one and he did not believe that more than three-eighths of the usual sowing had taken place. It was true, to a certain extent, that they could make up by a Spring sowing, but that never produced anything comparable to the Winter sowing. The submarine menace in this respect was not the most important to consider.

Under these circumstances, the late Government decided to appoint a Food Controller. The latter was assisted by the ablest experts in the House. At the head of the Board of Agriculture, they had a man who was singularly gifted and who had as thorough knowledge of the principles and practices of this question as any man in this or any other country.

The problem was a double one: namely, distribution and production. Respecting both, they must call upon the people of the country to make real sacrifices, but it was essential that the sacrifices should be equal. Over-consumption by the affluent must not be allowed to create a shortage for the less well-to-do.

Play the Game!

He hoped he could appeal to men and women of all ranks to play the game. Without the help of the whole nation, they could accomplish nothing. The whole nation must assist them so to distribute their resources that there would be no man, woman or child who would suffer hunger because someone else was getting too much.

Regarding production, every available yard must be made to produce food and all who had the opportunity must regard it as a duty to the State to assist in producing and contributing to the common stock. If this was done, they would have food without any privation, without any

want, everybody having plenty of the best and healthiest food.

"It means sacrifices, but what sacrifices? Talk to a man who has returned from the Somme, or who has been through the haunting wretchedness of a Winter campaign and you will know something of what those gallant men are enduring for their country. They are enduring much, hazarding all, while we are living in comfort and security."

"You cannot have absolute equality of sacrifice in war, but you can have equal readiness to sacrifice. Let the nation as a whole place its comforts, its luxuries, its indulgences and its elegancies on a national altar consecrated by such sacrifices as our heroes have made. Let us proclaim during the war a national Lent. The nation will be the better and stronger for it, mentally, morally and physically."

All Must Shoulder Burden

"Our armies might drive the enemy from the battered villages of France across the devastated plains of Belgium. They might hurt them across the Rhine in battered array, but, unless the nation as a whole shoulders part of the burden of victory, it will not profit by the triumph, for it is not what a nation gains, it is what a nation gives, that makes it great."

The Premier proceeded to say that it was intolerable that any section should be permitted to make exceptional profits out of these sacrifices. Much had been done by the late administration to arrest unfair private profiteering, but the Government had come to the conclusion that it could not ask the nation for more sacrifices without yet more drastic steps being taken.

After outlining what had already been done to meet this situation, Mr. Lloyd George stated that Mr. Bonar Law and others were now carefully examining the problem and he hoped to be able to make an announcement shortly of the course the Government intended to adopt. It was quite clear that the nation must be asked to make further sacrifices in order to win the war and the road must be cleared by action of this kind.

Mobilisation of Labor

The Prime Minister next turned to the question of the mobilisation of labor reserves, "without which," he said, "let there be no mistake, we shall not be able to pull through. This is a question not of years, but of months, perhaps of weeks and, unless the labor of the country is used to the best advantage and every man is called upon to render such service to the State as he can best give, victory is beyond our reach."

"The problem is a difficult one. To complete what has already been done, the Government ought to have the power to say that every man who has not been taken into the army, whatever his position or rank, shall be really employed on work of national importance. At present, it is only the man who is fit for military service and who has not established a claim for exemption upon whom the nation can call."

"The unfit man and the exempted man are surely under the same moral obligation, but still there are no means of enforcing it. It was with this imperfect organization of our industrial man-power that we were called upon to confront an enemy who not only exercised to the full his undoubted right over his own population, but who had introduced the practice hitherto unknown in civilized warfare of removing civilian inhabitants from occupied territory to make good the shortage of labor in his own factory."

Swift, Effective Reply Needed
"It is necessary we should make swift and effective answer to Germany's latest mood. As months go by, the cost of the war increases and our purchases in neutral countries become more difficult to finance. Yet there are thousands of men occupied in industries which consume our wealth at home and do nothing to strengthen our credit abroad, but we have no power to transfer them from employment where they are wasting their strength and our own to employment where they could increase it."

"We have not even the organization necessary for utilizing them as volunteers. These are powers we must take and this is an organization which we must complete."

He pointed, in this connection, to the difficulty regarding agriculture for want of skilled men, despite the fact that he believed there were hundreds of thousands of people who, if they could be utilized to the best advantage, could produce great

quantities of food in this country. In this connection, schemes of very great magnitude had been formulated and were in course of being put into operation.

They would involve a great local organization throughout the country and he thought Mr. Asquith would be very satisfied with them when he saw them. The matter was considered by the War Committee of the late Government, who unanimously decided that the time had come for the adoption of the principle of universal national service. The present Government and War Cabinet had unanimously adopted this conclusion.

He believed the plans which had been made would secure to every worker all he had the right to ask for, National Service Plans.

In order to do this it was proposed to appoint immediately a Director of National Service, to be in charge of both the military and civil side of universal national service. The civil and military side of the directory would be entirely separate.

There would be a Military and a Civil Director responsible to the Director of National Service. The Military Director would be responsible for recruiting for the army. It was not proposed to make any change in recruiting for military service, but, as regards civilian service, it was proposed that the Director of National Service should proceed by the schedule of industries and of services according to their essential character during the war.

Certain industries were regarded as indispensable and the Departments concerned would indent upon the Director of National Service for the labor which was required for those services. Other services would be rationed in such matters as labor, raw material and power. Labor that was set free from non-essential and rationed industries would be available to set free potential soldiers who were at present exempted from military service and to increase the available supply of labor for the essential services.

This labor would be invited to enrol at once and be registered as war workers, on lines analogous to the existing munitions volunteers, with similar provisions as to rates of pay and separation allowances. He had no doubt that, when it was realized how essential to the life of the nation it was that the service of every man should be put to the best use, they would secure an adequate supply of these volunteers. The Government were taking immediate steps to secure by this means the men they wanted.

Nation Entitled to Help of All
The classification of industries and the invitation to enrol as volunteers would begin as soon as may be. If it was found impossible to get the numbers required—and he hoped it would be possible—they would not hesitate to come to Parliament and ask Parliament to release them from the pledge given in other circumstances and to obtain the necessary power for rendering the plan fully effective. The nation was fighting for its life and was entitled to the best services of all its sons.

The Government had been fortunate in inducing the Lord Mayor of Birmingham (Mr. Neville Chamberlain) to accept the position of Director-General. Under this scheme, he would immediately proceed to organize this great new system of enrolment for industrial purposes and he (the Premier) hoped that, before Parliament resumed its duties in another few weeks, he would be able to report that they had secured a sufficiently large industrial army in order to mobilise the whole labor strength of the country for war purposes.

Studies Irish Problem
Turning to the Irish question, the Premier said that he wished it was possible to remove the misunderstanding between Great Britain and Ireland, which had for centuries been such a source of misery to the one and of embarrassment and weakness to the other. He would have regarded that as a great victory for the Allied forces: as something that would have given strength to the armies and to the Allies.

He was convinced now that it was a misunderstanding partly due to racial and partly to religious causes. It was to the interest of both to have it removed, but there seemed to have been some evil chance that frustrated every effort made for the achievement of better relations.

He had tried once and did not

succeed, but the fault was not entirely on one side. He had felt the whole time that they were moving in an atmosphere of nervous suspicion and distrust, pervasive, universal of everything and everybody. He was drenched with suspicion of Irishmen by Englishmen and of Englishmen by Irishmen, and, worst of most fatal of all, suspicion of Irishmen by Irishmen.

It was a quagmire of distrust which clogged the foot-steps of progress. That was the real enemy of Ireland. If that could be slain, he believed it would accomplish an act of reconciliation that would make Ireland greater and Britain greater and would make the United Kingdom and the Empire greater than they ever were before.

Speaking for himself and his colleagues, he said they would strive to produce that better feeling which was essential to the solution of the Irish problem.

Asks 'Real Contribution'

He asked men of all races and creeds and faiths to help the Government, not to solve a political question, but to help to do something that would be a real contribution to the winning of the war.

After paying a high tribute to the enormous and incalculable services of the navy, not merely to the Empire, but to the whole Allied cause, saying that the war could not have lasted the time it had but for the navy's services, Mr. Lloyd George came to the question of the Dominions. Ministers, he said, had repeatedly acknowledged the splendid assistance the Dominions had given of their own free will to the Old Country in its championship of the cause of humanity.

Great ideals of national fair-play and justice appealed to the Dominions just as insistently as to Great Britain. The Dominions had recognized throughout that the fight was not a selfish one; that the quarrel was not merely a European one, but that there were great world issues involved, with which their children were as concerned as others.

The new Government was as full of gratitude as the old for the superlative which their kinsmen had shown in so many stricken fields, but that was not why he introduced the subject. The reason was that the Government felt that the time had come when the Dominions ought to be more formally consulted as to the progress and course of the war and as to the steps that ought to be taken to secure victory and the best methods of garnering in those fruits.

To Call Imperial Conference

"We therefore propose, at an early date, to summon an Imperial Conference, to place the whole position before the Dominions and to take counsel with them as to what further action they and we should take together, in order to achieve an early and complete triumph for the ideals they and we have so superbly fought for."

The Prime Minister then dealt with the relations with the Allies. He said they had already achieved unity of aim, but, when he came to the question of unity of action, he still thought there was a good deal left to be desired. He had only got to refer to the incident of Rumania, and each man could spell out for himself what he meant.

The enemy had two supreme advantages. They could act on internal lines and there was one great dominant power, that, practically directed the enemy's forces. The Allies had neither of these advantages. Therefore, they must achieve the same end by other means.

The advantages the Allies possessed were advantages which time improved. No-one could say that they had made the best of that time. There had been tardiness of decision and action.

Always Too Slow

Someone had said about Neckar that he was like a clock that was always too slow. There was a little of that in the Great Alliance clock—Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania.

Before they could take full advantage of the Allies' enormous resources, there must be some means of arriving at quicker and more ready decisions and carrying them out. He believed that could be done.

There must be more consultation, more real consultation, between the men who matter in the direction of affairs. There must be less of the

feeling that each country has only got its own front to look after. The policy of a common front must be a reality.

The enemy realized this policy and he believed the Allies must secure it more and more, instead of having an overwhelming number of guns on one side and bare breasts, gallant breasts, on the other. That was essential for the Allies and for the curtailment of the period before victory arrived.

Tribute to Mr. Asquith

He would conclude with a personal note. Might he say it in all sincerity, it was one of the deepest regrets of his life that he should part from Mr. Asquith. Some of his friends knew how he strove to avert it. For years he had served under Mr. Asquith and he was proud to say so.

He never had a kinder or more indulgent chief and any faults of temper were entirely his. He had no doubt that he must have been difficult at times. They had differed as men of such different temperaments must necessarily differ, but they had never had a personal quarrel, despite serious differences of policy and it was with deep, genuine grief that he felt it necessary to tender his resignation.

There were moments when personal and party considerations must sink and, if he had paid scant heed to the call of party during the war, it was because he realized, from the moment Prussian cannon hurled death at a peaceable and inoffensive little country, that a challenge had been sent to civilization to decide an issue higher than party, deeper than party, wider than all parties: an issue upon the settlement of which would depend the fate of men in this world for generations, when existing parties would have fallen like dead leaves on the highway.

These were the issues he wanted to keep in front of the nation, so that they would not falter nor faint in their resolves. There was a time in every prolonged and fierce war when, in the passion and rage of the conflict, men forget the high purpose with which they entered it. For International Right.

"This is a struggle for international right, international honor and international good-faith. The channel along which peace, honor and good-will must flow amongst men. The embankments laboriously built up by generations of man against barbarism have been broken and, had not the might of Britain passed into the breach, Europe would have been inundated with a flood of savagery and unbridled lust for power."

"The plain sense of fair-play amongst nations, the growth of an international conscience, the pro-

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tection of the weak against the strong by the stronger, the consciousness that justice has a more powerful backing in the world than greed, the knowledge that any outrage upon fair-dealing between nations, great or small, will meet with prompt and merited chastisement and death. These constitute the causeway along which humanity is progressing slowly to higher things."

"The triumph of Prussia will sweep it all away and leave mankind to struggle helpless in the morass. That is why, since this war began, I have known but one political aim. For that I have fought with a single eye. That is, the rescue of mankind from the most overwhelming catastrophe that has ever menaced its well-being." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Confidence Revived

Mr. Lloyd George's speech has put the seal on the revival of confidence which was first marked on the French victory at Verdun. The Commons listened throughout with rapt attention and growing exaltation. The most striking feature of the proceedings was the complete unanimity of all the Leaders in the Government which has just gone out of power, concerning the attitude of the nation.

A consensus of the people do not merely accept but acclaim the refusal of the German peace note and cheerfully face the dangers and privations ahead, knowing that the enemy has done his worst with regard to frightfulness.

There is much satisfaction at the absence of recriminations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith. The patriotic attitude of the latter is eulogised.

It is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's speech will strengthen the position of M. Briand towards his critics in the French Ministry.

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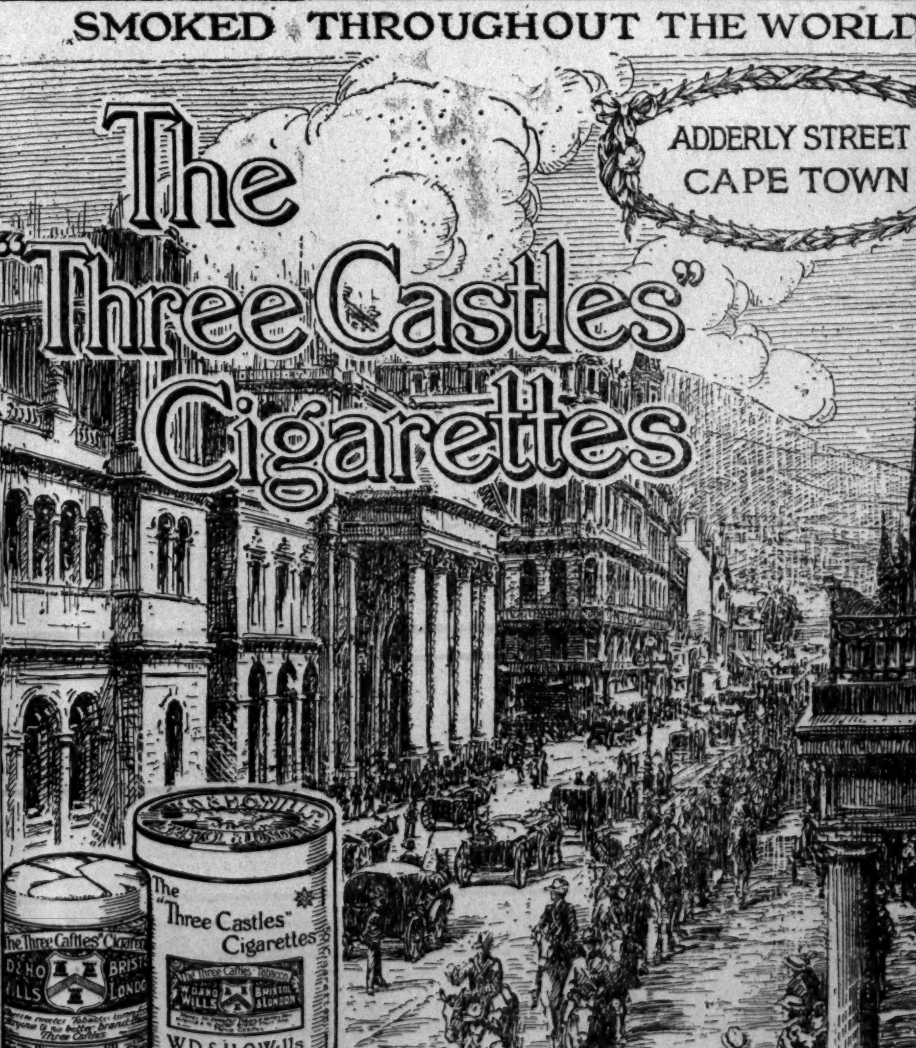
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SWEDISH PAPER

Alma Estates Pay 20 Per Cent

The seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Alma Estates, Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., 38 Canton Road, yesterday, when a final dividend of 10 per cent was declared. Mr. E. T. Byrne took the chair and was supported by Messrs. R. S. Ivy, J. H. Osborne and N. G. Maitland (directors) and other shareholders, representing in all 6,550 votes.

The chairman said: With your permission, I will, as usual, take the directors' report and accounts as read. Both the accounts and the report are so full of details that I propose to take up very little of your time.

With regard to estate matters, you will have observed, and I now assure you, that everything is going on very satisfactorily. As foreshadowed at the last annual meeting, the 177 acres of coconuts were to be brought under rubber during the year under review and, consequently, early in the year, 137½ acres were felled. However, weather conditions were unfavorable and there were also a temporary shortage of labor, so that propagation of the land precursor to planting had to be postponed.

Apart from this, there existed some difference of opinion as regards the nature of the cultivation of future extensions, but Mr. Reiss, during his visit to the estate, in July last, decided that Mr. McCulloch's—our late manager—method of preparing the land for the planting should be followed and in this the board concurred, considering that his policy of cultivation and rentice weeding had proved so sound, especially adapted and successful for Alma Estate.

Moreover, it was decided, for the present, not to tell the remainder of the coconut area, but to extend elsewhere, so as to preserve the compactness of the estate. In this way, 79 acres of bluker land were felled and these, with the 137½ acres of coconut land, will have been planted up now and thus bring the area under rubber to 1,446 acres. As soon as these 216 acres have been established, further extensions will be undertaken as and when labor conditions allow us to do so.

The 40 acres of coconuts remaining will also be taken into the rubber cultivation, but, as these are scattered in small lots around the manager's bungalow, they will probably be taken in hand, each lot separately, as the necessary coolies can be spared.

The estimated output for the current year is 300,000 lbs. and the total expenditure will be about the same as for the year under review, so that we may look forward to a further reduction of the F.O.B. cost, which I think may already be regarded as satisfactory.

As regards the accounts, there is also very little to be said, as they reveal an exceedingly satisfactory state of affairs. The profit and loss account on the sale of rubber shows an increase over the previous year of approximately Tls. 35,000, although there was a loss in exchange of about 15%, converting Straits Dollars into Taels. The actual profit on rubber sales is therefore Tls. 134,320, to which must be added the dividends on Senawang shares, as well as on the 11,500 British Exchange Bonds.

The profit on sale of 1,500 Senawang shares amounted in all to some Tls. 25,000. Out of the 2,000 Senawang shares which the company held in former years, I informed you at the last annual meeting that 1,000 were sold at an average net price of Tls. 17.81 and, later, we sold another 500 at a net price of Tls. 25, so that today the company holds only 500 shares, which remain in the books of the company at par value, namely, Tls. 5 per share.

I informed you at the last meeting that it was the intention of your directors to form a reserve fund and it was consequently decided to invest some of the proceeds from the sale of the Senawang shares in British Exchange Bonds and 11,500 bonds, bearing interest at 5%, were purchased, costing Tls. 10,811.46, which, I am sure, meets with your approval.

The net profit for the year under review amounts to Tls. 160,395.11, to which must be added the amount of Tls. 25,154.46 brought forward from last year, giving a total of Tls. 185,549.57. After deducting the payments of two interim dividends of 5% each, amounting to Tls. 63,000, also the estate and general managers' bonuses, amounting to Tls. 2,895, there remains available for distribution the sum of Tls. 119,654.57 at credit of profit and loss

account, which your directors recommend be dealt with as follows: Tls.

To pay a final dividend of 10% (making 20% for the year) 63,000.00
To write off development account 17,326.40
To write off buildings and furniture 6,640.40
To write off plant and machinery 2,467.95
To write off motor car 500.00
To carry forward to next year's account 29,719.82

Tls. 119,654.57

Apart from forward sales, all rubber was, throughout the year, sold in Singapore and the average gross sale price was very nearly 2/6 per lb., which I think compares favorably with the sales of other estates. The company has outstanding a forward contract of 2½ tons per month of smoked sheet at 3/1 per lb., which lapses at the end of this month. Following the policy of previous years, your directors have lately contracted for the whole of 1917 as follows:—2½ tons monthly of smoked sheet at \$127 per picul ex godown, Singapore, and 1½ at \$142, etc., which represents about one-third of the company's output for the year.

During last April, the health of Mr. McCulloch became impaired, necessitating an operation in Penang and it was at this time that he asked leave to resign, in order to retire from active life. The directors were naturally very sorry to have to part with Mr. McCulloch's most valuable services and, in recognition, decided to present him with a gift of £500. It was with the deepest regret that we heard a few months later of his demise.

Mr. McCulloch had at all times worked very hard in the interests of the company and in a great measure the success of the company is due to his untiring and constant energy in the discharge of his duties. I, therefore, propose that this meeting express a vote of sympathy and extends same to his family.

Some few weeks ago, the directors had a notice inserted in the local papers to the effect that some fraudulent share scrips of this Company had been in circulation and I think I might as well refer to the matter briefly. Our secretaries detected some irregularities in their books and, on an investigation being made, it was found that an employee of theirs had tampered with old cancelled scrip and issued new transfers with both the signatures of the transferee and transferor forged.

The seriousness of the fraud was at once recognised and the matter was immediately put into the hands of the company's solicitors. One of them who attended at a meeting of directors fully explained the case from a legal point of view and he advised the board that, in a fraudulent case of this kind, where it is clear that the secretaries are neither guilty of negligence or carelessness, the company alone is responsible if there be any loss. However, as these fraudulent acts had been perpetrated by an employee of the secretaries, Mr. Reiss offered to assume responsibility over his employees and to make good in this instance any loss that may accrue to the company and we think it only fair to Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. to state now that the fraud, as it was perpetrated, was beyond their control and I, therefore, thank them, on behalf of the directors and shareholders, for having offered and made good a serious loss of over Tls. 10,000.

Since writing out my speech, your directors received by cable from our Agents in Penang an offer to buy 79 acres of land at \$100 per acre. As the land is of no use to the company, it being rather swampy and situated quite a distance from the main estate, the directors accepted the offer.

Before asking you to pass the accounts and report as presented, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability. Resolutions were then carried that the accounts and report, as presented, be passed; that a final dividend of 10 per cent, equal to 90 tael cents per share, be paid; that Mr. J. H. Osborne be re-elected a director; and that Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected auditors.

Mr. F. J. Burrett proposed that the directors be authorised to contribute a sum not exceeding Tls. 2,500 out of the profits to some war fund or funds. This was seconded by Mr. Grayrigg and carried unanimously.

The chairman said that the directors endorsed Mr. Burrett's view and they had already bought war bonds, which also serves to help the Government.

THINKS PEACE IN SIGHT IF RUMANIA IS CRUSHED

And Apponyi Sees No Reason Why Wilson Should Not Be Mediator

Berlin, November 13 (via London, November 15).—The opening of peace negotiations may perhaps be expected with fair prospects of success in the course of the coming winter, according to Count Albert Apponyi, veteran Hungarian leader and former Hungarian Premier. Count Apponyi, who is visiting Germany to deliver two addresses on Hungarian history, expressed his views in an interview given to a correspondent of The Associated Press, in which he discussed the general European situation.

"We cannot expect," he said, "to see peace negotiations opened within the next few weeks, while the Rumanian campaign is still undecided. However, I regard our chances for success there as excellent, and once Rumania is crushed I think both sides will be willing to consider the question of peace. Rumania was the Entente's last card, and is proving a losing one. We are massing a big army against the Rumanians, and I think that the end will come shortly. Of course, our progress on the Transylvanian front is a bit slow, owing to the great difficulties of the country and particularly to the deficiency in rearward communications. These communications are far poorer than in the west, or even in Galicia and Russia. However, the entry of Rumania into the war has in many respects been really advantageous to us."

To illustrate what he regards as the improving chances for peace negotiations, Count Apponyi referred to recent speeches of statesmen in the opposing camps. "Not Lloyd George, of course," he interjected, parenthetically, "but such as Viscount Grey and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, for example." He suggested a comparison between the utterances of these leaders a year ago and at present. "Then," he said, "their respective standpoints were as far apart as the poles, but now, although there are still wide differences between them, they have most appreciably drawn nearer. The references to crushing Germany have been eliminated from the British pronouncements, and the agitation for annexation is dwindling in Germany."

"Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg has pointed out in his latest speech that he has never demanded the annexation of Belgium. Such instances as these show, in my opinion, that there are now no really insuperable obstacles to the opening of a discussion on future peace. Of course, the Kingdom of Poland must stand, but I believe Russia can be brought to reconcile herself to this situation."

Count Apponyi was asked if he thought the impulse to start peace discussions could come from within the camps of the warring powers, or if an outside impetus, in the form of a tender of good offices from a neutral personage or power, would be necessary. He replied that he saw no reason why neutral mediation should not be welcomed when the opportune moment to which he had referred should arrive and added that he knew no reason why President Wilson should not be acceptable as an intermediary.

"We feel of course," he said, "that President Wilson has not treated us fairly, and that he has departed from the way of strict neutrality. But, even though one does not like a person, that is no reason for rejecting his services when these may be useful."

The Hungarian statesman believes that the war should not only end because of what he regards as the futility of further hostilities, but because of his expressed conviction as the menace of Russia. He declared that the Western States of Europe must band themselves together for defense against Russia, which he characterized as the great menace to the future peace of Europe and the world. In his opinion France's efforts to regain Alsace-Lorraine are doomed to failure and the Republic may as well reconcile itself to peaceful and friendly relations with her eastern neighbors. He holds that Britain has made an abortive effort to crush Germany as a trade rival by an appeal to arms, but that there is nothing essential in the character of the three nations to prevent their union as friends. In respects to Russia, however, Count Apponyi asserts that the organization of the country contains the germs of war, and that she is compelled by the very essence of her being to attempt to extend her domination at every opportunity over the nations with which she is in contact.

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PARIS SUBURB ADOPTS SUGAR CARD SYSTEM

To Protect Neully Residents Against Outsiders—Metropolis Improves

Paris, Nov. 18.—The Paris suburb of Neully is the first community in France to adopt a system of sugar cards. Owing to the recent scarcity of sugar—or the apparent scarcity, for it appears that lack of transport facilities rather than a dearth of stocks is to blame for the difficulty in obtaining this commodity—the advisability of issuing sugar cards has been under consideration by the Government. Meanwhile Neully has taken the initiative in distributing cards because neighboring localities make descents on the big groceries whenever it is known that new stocks of sugar have arrived, and the consequence is that the inhabitants of Neully bare badly. The cards now issued simply serve as proofs that the buyer is a bona fide inhabitant of Neully and register the amount sold so that no one may buy too frequently or too much at a time.

It is doubtful whether the system will be extended to Paris itself, as a new method of distribution by automobile, adopted yesterday, seems likely to avert a sugar crisis. Meanwhile the question of a possible mobilisation of the civil population, to stimulate war industries, is giving rise to lively debates in the press and elsewhere. Several leading papers, among them the Temps, are opposed to such drastic measures, unless their absolute necessity is proved. The idea of an economic commission for regulating food supplies and other necessities is unanimously welcomed as a timely measure, whereas the suggestion of a "live en masse," such as is announced in Germany, rouses very mixed feelings, but finds strong champions in Georges Clemenceau and Gustave Hervé who hold Germany's example up for imitation.

The feeling that the war has reached a turning point and that a new phase is at hand, in which the former principle of wearing down the enemy by slow pressure and nibbling processes may be abandoned, in which the issue may be forced by a heroic effort of either side, seems to be gaining ground on all sides.

CHAMP CLARK CERTAIN HE WILL BE SPEAKER

He Is Confident That He Will Be Re-elected Speaker Of Next House

Washington, November 14.—"I expect to be re-elected speaker of the next house by a majority of at least three votes."

This was the prediction made this afternoon by Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Clark has just returned from Missouri. His statement, expressed with much conviction, was made after a conference with Chairman Doremus of the Democratic congressional committee.

"Mr. Doremus tells me," continued the speaker, "that the Democrats have elected 212 members beyond any doubt and the Republicans can lay claim to no more than 211. There are six districts where the Republicans claim the election, but where the

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vote is so close that the official count will be required.

"Unofficial advices to our committee indicate that we have carried each of these districts. They are those of Steele, in Iowa; Tavenner in Illinois; Scully in New Jersey; Weaver in North Carolina; Martin in Louisiana and Beakes in Michigan. Two of the small groups of independents elected will vote with the Democrats and there will be other gains that will give us the control of the house with absolute certainty."

It is evident from the guarded way

in which the Democratic leaders talk that they are preparing for a determined struggle to control the House, and that they realise the advantage that will come to whichever party holds the majority of certificates when the temporary roll is made up. Which ever party has a majority on the temporary roll undoubtedly will maintain its hold, as it will name the elections committee that will pass upon all subsequent contests.

Chairman Doremus declared the situation was too close for the Re-

publicans to lay definite claims to the control of the house at the present moment. Chairman Woods of the Republican committee still insists that the Republicans will have a majority of at least four votes on organization and in making up the committee.

During the day, however, there were no changes in the unofficial results, now indicating the election of 217 Republicans, 212 Democrats, 3 Progressives, 1 Progressive-Protectionist, 1 Independent, 1 Socialist and 1 Prohibitionist.

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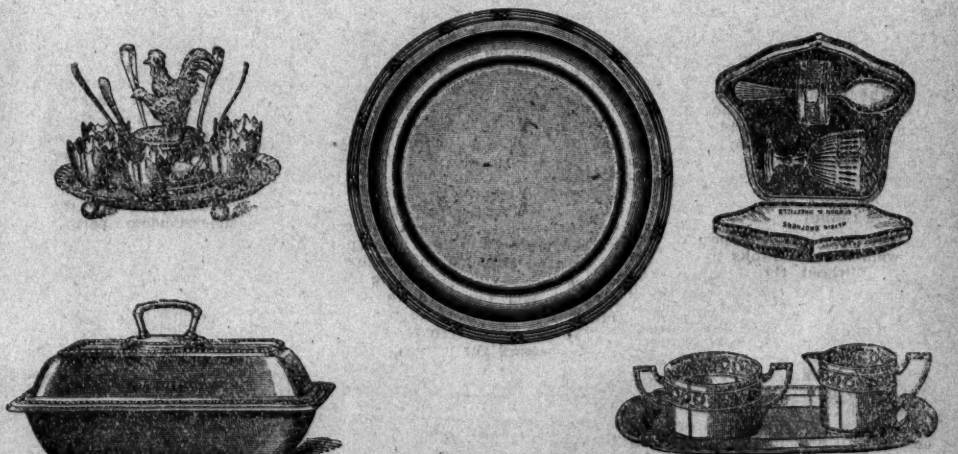
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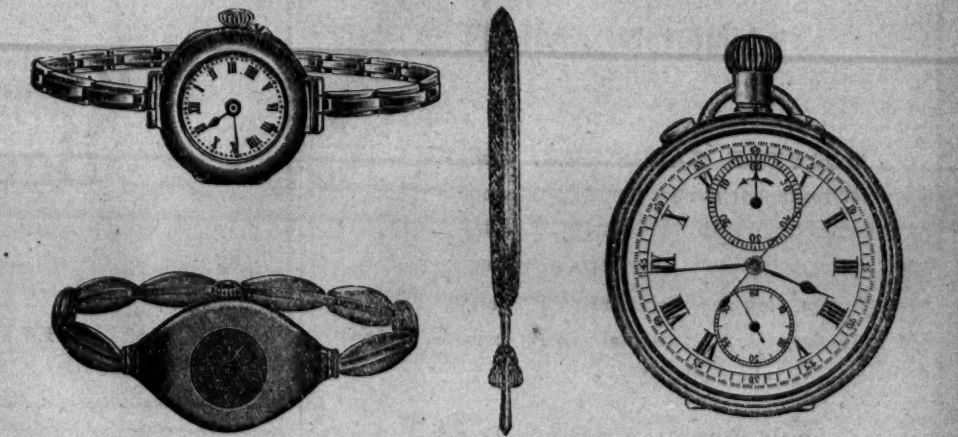
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Japanese Press Comment On The Campaign In Rumania

Lessons In The Fall Of Bukharest--Need For Greater Allied Unity Pointed Out

(Translations by the Japan Advertiser)

The Jiji review the circumstances of the fall of Bukharest and says that there is a hope that Rumania will be able to recover her losses if she should withdraw her main strength and escape envelopment. The editor trusts that Rumania will be able to maintain her *esprit de corps* intact.

Need For More Unity

The Yomiuri, commenting on the fall of Bukharest, says that the Rumanians should be sympathized with in this hour of trial. But the Entente powers should strengthen their unity all the more because their defenses along the line of Monastir will be attacked by the enemies from now on. The Entente armies are projects into the enemies' ground and are in a precarious position should the enemies attack them. The editor trusts that the Entente armies are prepared to meet the situation. Especially, England by the change of ministry proposes to carry on the war more vigorously, while Russia also by a change of the ministry is preparing for a better warfare. The editor prays that the Entente armies

will show what they can do to win the final victory.

Doubtful About the Allies

The Kokumin is pessimistic about the ability of the Entente armies to prosecute the war more vigorously and with despatch. The defeat of Rumania makes the friends of that country uneasy about her future and the future of the Entente armies. While the world had been expecting to see another great battle in the Somme region, the Germans withdrew their armies eastward and turned toward the Balkans with the view to marching into Russia by way of Rumania. The Rumanians failed in their march into Transylvania, and was driven back and lost their capital. It was not that the Rumanians were weak, but that the driving force of the Austro-Germans was so very strong which was the cause of the great defeat of Rumania. In December, last year, Servia met her fate. One year after, and about the same season in the year, Rumania meets the same fate. Now that the Austro-Germans have secured the coveted food supplies from Rumania, they will enter into a policy of delaying the war. Against

this policy of the enemies, the Entente armies will have to do the same thing.

Egypt Next, Says Chuwo

The Chuwo, in connection with the fall of Bukharest, says that the attitude of the Entente powers toward the war is indeed discouraging. With the fall of Rumania into the hands of the enemies, the whole of the Balkans will be controlled by Germany, and Austria Germany will from now on concentrate her energy to pushing her way by means of the Bagdad railway into Egypt. Then the area of the war will be extended. The editor urges on the Entente powers to brace up a little.

Allied Unity Is Necessary

The Osaka Mainichi is worrying about the future of the Entente armies in view of the fall of Bukharest and the success of the German and Austrian arms. In a lengthy editorial in which the editor reviews the war situation, he says that unless the unity among the Entente powers is made stronger and the war is carried on with more vigor, the future will be a sorry one for them.

England and Russia's Finance

The Nichi-Nichi discusses the war situation and international relations in European countries and says that England was accustomed to finance friendly nations in times of war like the present. The editor urges on England and Russia to establish special relations in finance and, the supply of war materials in order to prosecute the war more vigorously, etc.

Asquith's Example

The Sekai praises Mr. Asquith for

his manly attitude toward the ministry of Mr. Lloyd George. When he saw that the nation was not satisfied with him as Premier he at once left the position in favor of his successor without a complaint. And in a public address to the Liberal party, he exhorted them to give full support to the ministry. This example of largeness of mind should be learnt by the Japanese statesmen who are only fighting to gain political power without regard to the welfare of the nation.

The Narkin Nation

The Osaka Asahi says that Japan is a sort of war *narkin*. The Japanese nation should not be carried away by the consciousness of wealth which is accumulating, as the *narkins* who become rich suddenly are apt to be. Japan must maintain an attitude of sobriety and reserve even when she is becoming a *narkin*. If wealth is accumulated here, that wealth should be properly utilized to advance the fundamental welfare of the nation.

Communication With Germany

The Asahi in another editorial says that the attempt to prohibit communications with enemy countries through neutral countries will be a difficult one, although the Japanese government is reported to be preparing to issue orders to that effect through the department of communications. The editor further says:

"The Entente powers which were anxious to prohibit trading with enemies are now going further than that, namely to prohibit communications with the enemy countries. England, Russia and France have

direct dealings with Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria in war. Japan's position is somewhat different from that of the three Entente powers. In Japan, the Germans and Austrians have been permitted to live and have their being unmolested, and communications were only slightly restricted. But because of the inconvenience of having our merchant vessels searched by the British war vessels on suspicion of having on board means of communications with the enemies, the Japanese government seems to have decided to prohibit communications with enemy countries. Needless to say, the communications from Japan with the enemy countries are conducted only through neutral countries. Mails, parcels post, telegrams are being sent through America to Germany. The proposed orders for prohibition of communications with enemies must logically prohibit communications through neutral countries. How far this policy can be carried out is open to question. It will be against the Hague Treaty to put the responsibility upon the neutral countries in war time for prohibiting communications. The Second Hague Peace Conference decided that the neutral states shall not take the responsibility of restricting free use of cables and wireless apparatus even during a war. Thus, the cable line belonging to Germany at Azores was cut by the enemy of Germany, and the cable

line belonging to England at Panning Island was cut by Germany. But while cables may be cut, the wireless system cannot be cut off very well. Any wireless message sent in the air can be received by friends or enemies having receivers. At any rate, so long as communications with neutral nations are possible, it is to be expected that communications with enemy countries will be conducted freely. Japan will not be inconvenienced at all by such prohibition. But the question is how far it can be carried out."

President Wilson's Message

The Chugwai Shogyo, commenting on the presidential message, says among other things that the American capitalists who have amassed great fortunes in the war will hereafter play a great part in the development of foreign trade. While the message is a short one, it has a far-reaching meaning in this respect.

GERMANY IN GRIP OF WINTER

Several Trains from Berlin Are Snowbound Near Swiss Frontier

London, Nov. 18.—Germany is in the grip of Winter, the Exchange Telegraph Company's Berne correspondent reports.

Several trains from Berlin are snowbound near the Swiss frontier, where extreme cold prevails.

JAPAN-AMERICAN TIES AMBASSADOR'S SUBJECT

Mr. Sato Does Not See Chance Of Collision of Interests In China

New York, Dec. 8.—Mr. Aimaro Sato, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, at a banquet given by the Japan Society here tonight, spoke of the traditional friendship of Japan and the United States, which, he said, had never been jeopardized seriously at any period of their history. He continued:

"I am not one of those who would see a possible collision between Japan and America from their increasing economic commercial activities in the open field of China. Far from it. It is even here, in my opinion, that precious opportunity offers for Japanese-American cooperation, as well as for our respective interests as for the good of China herself."

The Ambassador added that unless an unforeseen and unavoidable turn of events produced a clash of vital interests, "the wise counsels of both nations will prevail and eradicate all causes of friction, suspicion and misunderstanding, and safeguard the present state of cordial friendship."



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Vital Theme In Story Of New York

Mrs. Spencer Trask's 'The Invisible Balance Sheet' Gives An Illuminating Interpretation of a New-Old Problem—Latest Works of Fiction

The Invisible Balance Sheet. By Katrina Trask. New York: John Lane Company. \$1.40 (gold).

The question of what it shall profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul is a very pregnant one in this day of ours. Perhaps, indeed, there has never been a day when it was not. But of its present significance no one can doubt, and novelists we have had before now who have asked it. That is the question of "The Invisible Balance Sheet," the theme of its present, poignant interest. But it is asked here, not baldly and crudely, after the manner of the facile fiction maker, not in the good set terms of conventional "problem novels," not simply, not dogmatically. In the complex world of reality it is not a simple question, not dogmatic, or conventional, or bald, or crude. And it is presented here by a writer who understands its subtlety, does justice to its hidden ways, sees and shows the pathos of its tricks.

The selling of one's soul for pleasure, or power, or money is not so simple as it sounds; its choice is not so definite; Mephistopheles does not materialize from the form of a little black dog and offer a specific contract to be signed for good or for ill, and for eternity. Our Faust story is not, after all, like that. It is something complex, and often cruelly deceptive. It is thus, in terms of modern life, honestly, graphically, that Mrs. Trask tells it. And she tells it, first of all, as a story. "The Invisible Balance Sheet" is a novel built upon a theme which is certainly one of the most vital of our or any day; but it is primarily a novel, not a sermon or a dissertation upon the pitfalls of modern life. It is human, interesting, amusing, a sympathetic love story, a clear and fascinating picture of New York life. Mrs. Trask sees her problem steadily and whole, tells her story with the skill of the gifted narrator she is, presents her background out of her own intimate personal knowledge. And for all these reasons her book is to be welcomed. It is worth reading in the most crowded day.

"The Invisible Balance Sheet" is the story—practically the life story—of John Remington Wright. The son of a well-born, imaginative mother, and a hard-working, strong-willed farmer-father, he has been sent to college at the cost of great personal sacrifice at home, and has returned, with the novel's opening, to take charge, by the death of both his parents, of the gnarled old farm that is his sole heritage. A charming person, quick in his sympathies, sure in his tastes, a keen thinker, and more than a little of a scholar, John Wright offers a complex personality for the study of the reader. He does his best by the farm, but he hates it; he dreams of power, accomplishment, of beautiful surroundings, and of untrammelled endeavor in his own field. And his own field he senses as the world of finance; in spite of his scholarly tastes he has no professional ambitions; his aim is to win great influence through the manipulation of money—wisely, generously, always well.

There is another dream, almost as boyish, alongside of these—the dream of Marion. The daughter of the old minister of the village is the only one of all the villagers who has ever interested John; and she has interested him extremely; she has been the great wonder of his life, and she has been his constant friend. Whether he is really in love with her, he does not know. She is the only woman who has ever attracted him, but she is almost the only woman he has ever known. He admires and delights in her mind, he is quick to appreciate the real loveliness of her character, he feels in her presence the touch of youth and romance and Spring; but he is not sure that this is all that love ought to be; and he has nothing to offer Marion; he is content to dream dreams about her in some exquisite possible future, until a May evening when the Springtime, more than Marion, quickens his vague dreaming into a personal desire.

It is just when he feels that he loves Marion, when he has practically told her so, when she has let him see that she loves him, that the choice comes to

John. Sixty million dollars, "vast opportunity, large influence, great power," on condition that he promises never to marry, that he lives in New York and gives his entire attention to the management of his estate! For hours the complexities of John's character do battle for his soul. It is not to money itself, but to "opportunity, influence, power" that he yields at last.

The outline the story after this point would be to take away the uncertainty from a plot whose great charm is its lack of obviousness. In New York John takes his place in that busy glittering world that Mrs. Trask paints so vividly. She can present it as a whole; she does not need to explain; her characters, each one alive, take their place in the "community" that is the background of her tale. The beautiful Mrs. Barkley, whom we love not because the author tells us she is lovely, but because she says and does delightful things; the alluring Mrs. Winthrop, whom we catalogue not by any description, but by a keen presentation in which the adjectives "good" and "bad" have no place; the delightful Sally, whom we come to watch for, and for whose happiness we wish so eagerly; the wise Bobby, the temperamental Ted—they are human people living normal, if very luxurious, human lives. The conversation in the novel, too, is an intellectual joy. One of the cleverest things in the book is the after-dinner talk at one of John's famous parties, where the men, in the smoking room, argue about Mexico, and the women upstairs discuss John. From beginning to end "The Invisible Balance Sheet" is clever. It is full of sheer sparkle. It has an alert and attractive timeliness. Its gaiety is delicious. And alongside of its gaiety it has no little real loveliness.

But its psychology remains, of course, the novel's chief claim to value. The development—with its ups and downs—of John's character, his realization of his mistakes and his hope of correcting them, is admirably done. And the tense moments of choice, of thought, of clashing personal ideals are presented with a power that rings them in sharp vibrations upon the reader's mind. There is much in the book that may easily be interpreted as allegorical; in such a book there ought to be. But in the simplicity and force of its narrative it brings home its theme, its warning, its complexity, its hope with a directness and a human sympathy that give it high rank as a story—a story of marked significance.

ANDREYEV'S STORIES

The Crushed Flower. Authorized translation by Herman Bernstein from the Russian of Leonid Andreyev. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. Vol. X. of the Borzoi Russian Translations. \$1.50 (gold).

A new volume of translations from the work of Andreyev is to be welcomed both by the student and by those more casual readers with a taste for the unusual, the weird, and the revolutionary in any language. The present varied and interesting collection of stories is both valuable and important.

There are here a selection of stories ranging from a mere sketch of six or seven pages to three narratives of novelette length, and in subject from a child's soul experience to Judas Iscariot. The story which gives the book its title, "The Crushed Flower," is a sad but exquisitely imagined incident in a little boy's life. Little Yura is the six-year-old child of rich parents who seem happy to others; but a new love comes to the lad's mother, and it is the discovery of it and his dread and pain at what he recognizes dimly as a tragedy in the home which makes the story. The keen and loving memory Andreyev displays for details of child thought, humorous or extravagant or sad, is both touching and, alas! much out of the ordinary. We use the word memory advisedly, for it is only memory which gives such insight. This story of Yurochka throws a new light on Andreyev's genius, revealing perhaps a more valuable side than his almost ferocious revolutionary stories and plays and his gloom-swathed allegories.

There are specimens of the latter kind, however, in this collection. The "Story Never Finished" seems to belong to the 1905 period, when the revolutionists were filled with an exalted hope and sacrificial joy. "The Serpent's Story" and "The Day of the Crucifixion" are sketches, one horribly fascinating, the other sordid yet humorous, of a kind most popular in the Russian periodicals and often used by Tchekov and Fedor Sologub. But the three longer works that complete the volume show hardly a glimmer of anything like sweetness or joy in their atmosphere of mystery and terror. Their humor is of the grimest, their light is lurid and tragic. "The Ocean," printed as a story, is in reality one of Andreyev's plays, published in Russia in 1911. Its play form is immediately obvious, since the dialogue is of dramatic simplicity and value, and the setting and action are given throughout in the present tense. But it is better for reading than acting, unless unbelievably perfect conditions combine in its production on the stage. For it is a play of the wild elements and the wild passions of man. The principal characters are the pagan unchristianized ocean itself and the sea-born son of a corsair chieftain, Hagart, already deep dyed in youth with the secret crimes of the sea. Maddened by remembrance and by the "traitor heart" that pitied his victims, he leaves his ship with one old sailor as companion, and tries to drown first in drink, and then in human love and work, his craving for the old free life. But it is a vain struggle; and in a wild night of slaughter and fire and storm he boards his ship again, going to almost certain treachery and death. Better danger and evil with the wild breath of freedom on the ocean than the fog-smothered, trembling religion and dreams of the shore. The little church beside the water, whose organ his sailors have destroyed in vengeance for its high music defiant of wind and sea, this he leaves behind, its murdered pastor dead upon the beach. And beside the dead man stands his daughter Mariet, Hagart's wife, holding their little son above her head to look out on the dark sea to the husband and father they have loved so blindly. In all its complicated and fantastic allegory this weird story is yet sternly human and true, as true as the Norwegian and Danish drama, as true as the wildly tragic Russian music.

The last two stories, "Judas Iscariot" and "Others," and "The Man Who Found the Truth," are probably known to many readers familiar with French who will be glad to re-read them in this excellent translation, since only abbreviated versions have before appeared in American periodicals. To close the book with "The Man Who Found the Truth" is to give an apparent finality to its pessimism. The strange prisoner, convicted on circumstantial evidence of three brutal murders, but claiming his innocence, is sentenced to life imprisonment, and composes for himself a philosophy which makes him famous. It brings audiences of the influential to his prison, until at last, in his old age, they secure his release. But his philosophy has become a part of his need, and he flees the disturbing ex-world, incarnates himself once more under the care of a jailer, to whom he teaches an insane and fierce watchfulness. Thus he spends his last days, gazing at the sky through his grated window, which, "having seized the infinite within its iron squares, became congealed in cold and proud peace, frightening the ignorant, giving food for thought to the intelligent, and delighting the sage."

THE WHIRLPOOL

The Whirlpool. By Victoria Morton. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net (gold).

This is a story which contains some clever writing, but suffers from a far-fetched plot, a plot which would need remarkably skilful handling in order to make its incidents credible to the reader. The author's theory seems to be that all persons, and especially all criminals, are merely the slaves of circumstances, yet there is a time when she shows her brilliant and extraordinarily beautiful heroine, Bella Vavalo, making a choice between good and evil. This heroine, daughter of a Spanish dancer and born in a slum, had been sent to a reformatory when about 16. Some little time after her release she met a man named Ferris, head of a great criminal organization and incidentally proprietor of a high-class gambling house, who educated her and maintained her in the greatest luxury, without asking her for any return save her presence in his music room, which connected with the gambling hall. The rather badly constructed story begins when, after having brought about the destruction and imprisonment of a weak but not really vicious man, she goes to the Maine woods. There she meets the Judge who had sent her to the reformatory, now a victim of too much sympathy and too strict an adherence to the straight and narrow road, the combination having resulted in a complete nervous breakdown. The regeneration of the woman through love is the main theme of the story. This regeneration, however, does not prevent her from greatly injuring a feeble-minded boy, whose infatuation for her she makes not the faintest attempt to check, nor from grossly deceiving the man she is supposed to love.

The best drawn character in the book is the Russian doctor, Wisotsky, a person interesting and not at all commonplace. Some of the scenes, too, are well written, with a subtlety and a sense of drama which render this novel, if it is a first book, one of considerable promise.

China, An Interpretation

"China, An Interpretation." (The Abingdon Press) By Bishop J. W. Bashford. (\$5.25 Mex.)

To those interested in China and things Chinese, "China, An Interpretation," gives an excellent study of China's influence with the world, and the industrial, commercial and educational life of her people. In the chapter concerning the Chinese people, Bishop Bashford speaks as an authority, for his residence in China has been lengthy. He tells in a comprehensive and sympathetic style of the most ancient Empires and their peoples, their customs, the coming into their own, and the educational facilities now being given to women, as well as the great changes in Chinese customs since the fall of the Manchus. He also deals with Chinese life as reflected in literature, philosophy, Taoism and in their schools. He devotes several chapters to the Confucian school and the moral philosophy of Confucius, and goes on to describe, in a flowing style, Chinese law, the religious life and struggles of the people. The remaining chapters are devoted to political life in China, how the fall of the Manchus came about, the transition period and Prince Chun's Regency. Then comes the epoch of the Chinese Republic, the relations between China and Japan, which students, as well as followers of Chinese history, will find exceptionally interesting, as they deal with the causes as to why these two countries have been sometimes on an unfriendly footing. Bishop Bashford's last two chapters deal with the relations between China and the United States. He states that with the exception of the feeling aroused by the Exclusion Act, the entire relations between the two countries has been one of traditional friendship. The position of America with respect to China is one of com-

plete neutrality, friendship, and disinterested aid in the preservation of China of her sovereignty and her place among the nations. Bishop Bashford concludes with a short account of China's relations with the world. In doing so, he suggests six measures, which, if carried out, will not only lift China to a higher level with other nations, but will benefit her peoples to a very great extent. The book is of exceptional value, and is well worthy of perusal. It is on sale at all booksellers.

DR. NICK

Dr. Nick. By L. M. Steele. Frontispiece in color by Ronald Anderson. Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.40 net (gold).

Originality in both matter and manner is the distinctive feature of "Dr. Nick." Dr. Rideau, a composite of priest, physician, and psychological healer, is its real hero, a "very large, very soft" man of about 50 years, of such myopic vision that he trusted to his "weaving and turning" hands as he walked "to prevent collision with objects lower than the level of his eyes." He finds a little Russian boy, Nikon, about to be deported from Ellis Island, his father dying of an accident, and so unable to make any provision for him. Dr. Rideau, reading the boy's hands and recognising by his spiritual clairvoyance that the lad had wonderful possibilities, takes him to Hobbes Hospital in a tenement district, the doctor's "shop and center and church, often his hotel." There he turns Nikon loose to find himself, and after an apprenticeship as elevator boy and general assistant he does find himself, becoming almost a professional replica of his guardian.

Dr. Rideau discovers also a girl, Naida, who has unfolded in the purity and beauty of a water lily growing upward with its heart of gold from ooze and slime. She, too, is taken into Hobbes, where she becomes a nurse. Here the reader scents the inevitable

romance, but he cannot forecast its unusual trend nor its peculiarly perilous paths.

The atmosphere of the hospital pervades the strange story, which is dominated from first to last by the stranger Dr. Rideau. His methods, his ways, his rhapsodies are compelling in their interest. Altogether out of the usual as he is, he is so human that one is sure he must have been drawn from life. The same may be said of his right hand, the old nurse, Sarah, whom he had rescued from a career of shame. Her sayings are only less sane than those of her idol, the mystical old accoucheur:

Service—those who talk much don't know what it means. You can't do anything for another without doing more for yourself. . . . Service—hell. Some people think they acquire merit by sacrificing something, by stopping to help some one. They remind you of it. They don't begin to live until they do these things because they can't help it—because it sets 'em free.

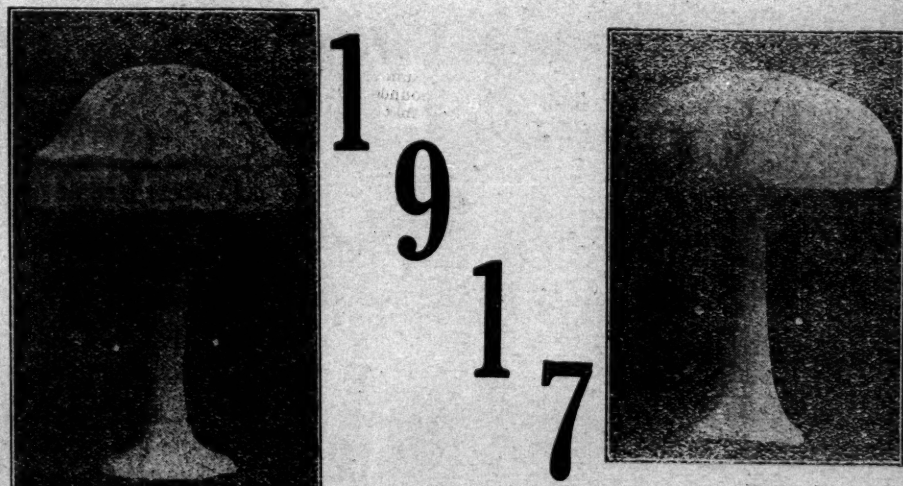
It is difficult to select quotations from Dr. Rideau. His faith in motherhood is the keynote of his being. He says:

There are two women—just two women in the world. One is a Desert and one is a Valley. They desert women take all. They thirst and thirst—and give nothing; but the valley women are fruitful. . . . They are all Marys. Some time they shall know who is good for them—and when they find him they will give the double life to their little ones.

There is much in the talk that one cannot easily follow, much in the plot that seems needlessly tortuous and thwarting. There are indications that this is a first novel. If so it is full of promise. In any case it is a remarkable book, worthy of much more than a casual reading of the thoughts expressed, and containing at least one vital character which will not be readily forgotten.

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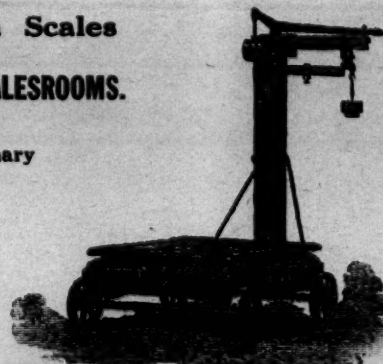
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Sporting News

Basketball

The Red Sox defeated the Y.M.C.A. Physical Instructors in a whirlwind game last night, on the latter's floor, the final score being 51-29. The Y.M.C.A. started off with a jump and outplayed their opponents throughout the first half, with the resulting score of 20-16 in their favor.

In the second half the Reds came back with a rush and, with Morrison leading the attack, scored 35 points almost at will. Morrison played in his usual fine form, scoring 11 field goals.

Capt. Nichols appeared for the first time in uniform and, although badly out of practice, registered no less than 15 points.

For the Physical Directors, Hoh played stellar ball, with Swan a close second.

The summary:—

Position	Field Goals	Points
Nichols, L. F.	5	15
Woods, R. F.	4	8
Morrison, C. R.	11	22
Luke, L. G.	1	2
Britton, R. G.	1	2
Hykes, C.	2	4
Total	31	51
Y.M.C.A.	Field Goals	Points
McCloy, F.	1	2
Ko, F.	2	4
Swan, C.	3	6
Hoh, S.	5	10
Tsu, S.	1	2
Total	12	29

The Red Sox will play the Helens, at the Town Hall, tomorrow, at 8 p.m.

Billiards

Coat on and cigarette in mouth, as usual, Porter walked into the semi-final of the championship last night at the Marine Engineers Institute when in four successive visits to the table he put on 158 and left his opponent, J. E. Wilson, standing.

He streaked away from his man after the first four hundred had been desperately contested. The game started with Wilson leading off with a 31 after the balls had been broken and he reached 71 when Porter was 46. Then the highest break of the tournament so far put Porter into the second hundred. It was a magnificent 81 unmarred by any approach to a fluke and compiled by brilliant billiards and excellent judgment of the strength of the table. A few small breaks and a 30-brought him into the third hundred at 201 while Wilson was still at 82, so that the latter had scored a dozen against his opponent's 168. It was then that Wilson showed his mettle in unmistakable fashion. He ran up a nice 57 and a 20 and 29 and reached 143 to Porter's 223. It was a ding-dong struggle from then on. Wilson got another hundred while Porter put on 60 and the game was called 282-243. Wilson was not satisfied even then and had the temerity to take the lead at 324-320 but that was the last he saw of Porter, who then got into a fine lot of runs: 29, 65, 35, 26 and 28 and he passed the five hundred with Wilson at 368. It was a beautiful exhibition and it demonstrated once more that "C.W.P." is easily the best man in town with the cue. Ultimately he ran out with a splendid screw shot, the score standing 600-388.

Porter's average was 9.5. Wilson's was just over 6. The high breaks were: Porter:—26, 81, 30, 21, 23, 29, 69, 35, 26, 28, 22. Wilson:—31, 67, 20, 29, 37, 22. Porter now meets Jensen in the semi-final. To-night Gordon Morris meets A. P. Stokes at the Masonic Club at 9 p.m.

In the Courts

Kumsoo Awarded Tls. 20,000
Tls. 20,000 was awarded Mr. Kumsoo in the British Supreme Court yesterday in his claim against M. Shibeth, and the jury also added the rider:—

The jury is of opinion that it is contrary to public policy that any corporation or combine should possess the powers apparently exercised by the Opium Combine or that the Municipal Police Force should be the medium by which such powers are exercised.

The jurors were:—Messrs. S. J. Halse, A. W. McPhail, F. J. Burrett, C. Matthews, and H. G. Evans.

Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for plaintiff and Mr. R. F. C. Master for defendant.

In his summing up to the jury, His Lordship said:—

I am going to direct you that this warrant affords no protection to anyone acting under it to the house of this British subject. That finding, or that ruling rather, can be questioned probably in two ways, but for the purpose of your verdict you will please consider that the fact that they had this warrant affords them no protection at all. It may be that counsel for the defendant may persuade me, or a higher court, that I am wrong, but for the present purpose that is the way in which you must look at it. You must look at it simply as an unwarranted invasion of the privacy of this man's house, and all you have to do is to say how much he is entitled to in consequence.

Now you probably know what the Opium Combine is. The Opium Combine was formed at the time that opium became a drug in the market, when great losses were anticipated in consequence of the action of the Chinese Government with regard to the suppression of opium in China. It was well and intelligently formed, and it has entirely succeeded in rescuing the market. I do not think I need say any more about it than that, except that I may add that its efforts at that time were most laudable, and they probably saved this community from a very considerable amount of hardship, and possibly a good many people from ruin, so that I have no quarrel at all with the objects of the Opium Combine as they originated.

Now the next thing that happened was that their efforts were so successful that opium went up in value in leaps and bounds. Of course one of the reasons that it did so no doubt was that the importation had more or less ceased. What always happens where an artificial value is put upon an article of commerce in consequence of peculiarities of the local situation happened in this case. People immediately began to smuggle opium. It was very

natural. Then the Opium Combine, in order to protect themselves, did what they could to prevent the smuggling of opium. People are entitled to protect themselves, but I do not imagine for one moment that these searches on the part of the Opium Combine were undertaken in the interests of the Chinese revenue, or of the suppression of opium, but probably, and almost certainly in their own interests, and I think you will agree with me.

Now I am not going to find fault with them for doing that. But what they have done undoubtedly is to use the smuggling laws, if I may so call them, and the facility with which warrants are apparently granted in the Mixed Court to search for opium in order to protect themselves. And when you hear that hundreds of these have issued and you hear that they did not always find opium when they are acting on these warrants, and when you have a case of that kind before you, I think you will have no difficulty whatever in coming to the conclusion that the result of this attitude on behalf of the Opium Combine has been to lead them to act in a very high handed way wherever they thought opium was lying concealed which interfered with their profits. It is a very natural thing to happen. I think it is a sequence which must have happened where there is this kind of thing, this state of circumstances arising in a community, especially a large mixed community such as is the present community of Shanghai: first of all, large profits, something in the nature of a monopoly, the great temptation for smuggling so that large profits may be made by others, interference by the people who have established this monopoly to protect their rights—I use the word monopoly in the ordinary colloquial sense and not in any legal sense—to protect their rights to protect their profits, and then the facilities offered by legal process in a local court which leads them to an abuse of that process and to high handed action. That is the way in which the attitude of the defendant's employers is put before you.

Now let us first of all look at this warrant and the story of it as told by the defendant's own counsel—I should rather say by counsel perhaps for the Opium Combine. I mean Mr. Musso, not Mr. Master. It appears that the usual procedure is this: that an informer comes and says that he knows that there is hidden somewhere some opium. He then goes to, apparently, Mr. Musso. Mr. Musso makes his enquiries, draws a warrant, takes that warrant to the Assessor, or to the Assessor and the Magistrate sitting together, as the case may be, who look into the papers and apparently very much on the faith of Mr. Musso's enquiries, as conveyed to them by Mr. Musso himself, sign or otherwise deal with the information, which

then goes forward into the office, and on that a warrant is issued which is completed by having the necessary names attached and placed in the hands of the police to execute.

Now I may tell you at once that such a procedure as that is entirely foreign to our ideas. A person who wants a warrant has got to come himself, and he has got to swear on oath that, to the best of his belief at all events, the property that ought to be searched for and in respect of which the offence has been committed, is in such and such a place: then he may or may not get his warrant. But no British court, administering English law, would for a moment simply take the word of counsel that enquiries had been made, or that he had made enquiries: it would say, you must either substantiate those enquiries or put it on oath. I have told you, and you must take it from me that the warrant gives the defendant no protection. You have heard the circumstances under which the warrant was obtained, and I have no hesitation in telling you at once that such action as that is extremely high handed, and it is one which you may consider when you come to award the damages which you will have to assess presently.

Plaintiff himself and his wife and daughter say that in making the inquiries the constable made them unnecessarily offensively. I am quite willing to accept the word of the constable that he was only doing what he thought was part of his duty. If you think that he was unnecessarily offensive, and you agree that he was acting as part of his duty in finding out what the condition of the house was or what it was used for, you are entitled to take that into consideration in finding your verdict. It is undoubtedly an aggravation to conduct yourself so in a respectable house as to make the inmates believe that you consider that they are keeping a brothel. I cannot imagine anything much more insulting. It might not be so bad, I do not know, with the Chinese as with us, but I cannot imagine anything more offensive to any European householder than a charge of that kind. Of course if you think that the man simply went out of his way to be offensive, then that is another story and you cannot make the defendant pay for it. But if you think he made the enquiries roughly and that he was not duly careful with his tongue, then the defendant, as one of those who was in this search and assisting in it, is just as much responsible for it as the constable is.

Shipping Bulletins

It was once rumored that British steamship companies such as the Blue Funnel Line, Ben Line, Shire Line, Glen Line, etc., suspended or were to suspend their runs to the Orient and Japan. At least as far as the Blue Funnel Line's Far Eastern service was concerned, the rumor has been found to be utterly groundless. According to the latest advices, the Ben Line has not only withdrawn its Japan service, but it has already discontinued all its services east of Singapore, principally for the purpose of employing their ships on other routes offering better freight inducements. Iron in bars and coal are now being conveyed almost exclusively by Ben Line steamers to Genoa and Port Said respectively. The Glen Line has followed suit, with the exception that a vessel ultimately calls at Shanghai, Vladivostok and Japan. The suspension of these steamship services (excepting the Blue Funnel Line) to Japan and China ports, including Dalny, is thought to affect the export trade of Japan and Dalny with Europe only slightly. The Ben Line service to Northern ports, such as Dalny and Vladivostok, has hitherto been maintained quite irregularly, more particularly so after the outbreak of the European war, its vessels calling at the Northern ports referred to above, to discharge part cargo from Europe and Japan and to load, as return cargoes, Manchurian staple produce to Western ports. The same may be said of the Shire Line and the Glen Line. Prior to the commencement of the war, the above two lines had each operated a once four-weekly service to the East, but each despatched only a couple of steamers during the first ten months of this year. It will do to say that the direct shipment of Manchurian staple produce to Europe is now almost monopolized by the Danish and Swedish steamers such as those belonging to the East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen, and the Swedish East Asiatic Company, Gothenburg. To cite recent instances, the s.s. Indien (Danish), s.s. Sumatra (Swedish), etc., each took away from Dalny a large consignment of beans and bean oil for Europe, and another Swedish steamer, Ceylon, was expected to arrive at Dalny on the 28th instant, on a similar errand.



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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 22, 1916

The Attack on The President's Secretariat

(Peking Gazette)

THE pro-Kuo Wu Yuan vernacular papers which have been expressing the view that Premier Tuan Chi-jui is the only man capable of saving the country from destruction, are attacking the Secretariat of the President's Office and indirectly or by insinuation the President himself. The campaign began with a story manufactured and circulated by these papers, which was reported in these columns a few days ago. They alleged that on the day before the President proceeded to Paoingfu to participate in the graduating exercises of the Military Academy there the President's Secretariat plotted to issue two mandates, one denouncing the crimes and failures of Premier Tuan and the other summarily dismissing him from office without the previous knowledge of the President. It was even reported in the sheets that a certain person of the Secretariat actually told the commander of the Gendarmerie over the telephone that the Cabinet had already been overthrown and the Premier dismissed from his post. The absurdity of the story is apparent on the face of it, but the pro-Kuo Wu Yuan papers are clinging to these baseless rumors created by themselves as evidence that something is wrong in the Secretariat of the President, and demanding that Chief Secretary Ting Shih-yi, Generals Chin Yung-yen and Mr. Li Shu should be dismissed. The Kuo Shih Pao—which at first strongly advocated the cause of Yuan Shih-k'ai, then suddenly joined the Peking Gazette in denouncing Yuan's monarchical ambitions after the latter had abandoned his imperial project, only eventually to support the Hsu Shu-cheng gang—is the fiercest of the advocates for the dismissal of the four secretaries in the President's Office. It suggests that the Premier should say to the President openly what he thinks of the aforesaid four secretaries and ask for their dismissal without delay. In other words, remarks a vernacular contemporary, the Kuo Shih Pao "is egging the Premier on to quarrel with the President because it (the paper) has fabricated a baseless rumor that the President's secretaries have been plotting for the dismissal of the Premier—perhaps it wants to revenge on the President for the dismissal of Hsu Shu-cheng, ex-Chief Secretary of the Kuo Wu Yuan."

The attack on the President, however, does not end here. It goes further. In their latest issues the Kung Yen Pao and the Kuo Min Kung Pao publish simultaneously a report of a very sinister character. It is to the effect that the President, after inviting Mr. Niu Yung-chien of the Wine and Tobacco Department to a dinner in the President's Mansion, told the latter to raise a sum of \$2,000,000 for a certain important purpose. One of the papers suggests that the money—to be gotten by scraping up the Wine and Tobacco taxes, which have been pledged for a foreign loan—is to be used for the President's Office. The purport of the report is at once apparent. It aims to create, says another vernacular contemporary, "misunderstanding between the President and the foreign lenders and to cast contempt in the face of the President." The Kung Yen Pao, which is known as one

of the organs of Hsu Shu-cheng, even goes to the length of saying that this has all been the result of the many dinners given by the President to Mr. Niu, the Director-General of the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly. It also states that the money alleged to be desired by the President has been requisitioned without the knowledge of either the Ministry of Finance or the Kuo Wu Yuan. It is high time that such irresponsible papers be promptly dealt with before serious harm is done.

A Neutral Commission

By S. S. McClure

Appropos of a letter in The New York Times with the title, "Neutral Investigations," I wish to suggest certain things that a neutral commission could do that would be most helpful. Make an investigation of what the Bryce report calls the "so-called" German atrocities in Belgium and the occupied portions of France. A mountain of documents exist, as well as many living witnesses. These evidences have caused such a hatred and horror in England and France as to be a vital factor in the length of the war. Now, Germany is either the most slandered nation in history or her armies have been guilty of the most atrocious violations of the laws of humanity and nations, and all the world should know the exact truth from unimpeachable authority. The data exist in enormous quantities.

One great cause of hatred between England and Germany is the belief of each country that the other is guilty of the war. Let the commission investigate the causes of the war, as Sir Edward Grey suggests.

Germany hates England because the blockade causes anxiety and hardship in almost every family. This commission could investigate the legality of the blockade maintained by England and France. Such an investigation made by the greatest authorities in international law to be found in the neutral countries would clear the air.

Judgment could be passed by such a body on such acts as the sinking of the Lusitania, the invasion of Belgium, the shooting of Captain Fryatt, the deportation from Lille and similar acts that have tremendously increased hatred toward Germany.

All such work would be similar in character and effect to the well-known Canadian labor law, relating to the investigation of the causes of strikes. This labor law provides the machinery to investigate strikes and lockouts, which is compulsory in all cases where public utilities are concerned, including mines. In other strikes either side can avail itself of this machinery. The duty and power of the Government ended with a report. As a result of this law, strikes rarely occur in Canada.

This neutral commission would act in much the same way. Its authority would end by its findings, and public opinion would exercise such influence as is possible.

But the most important duty of the neutral Governments in this war, in view of the unprecedented situation of such peoples as the Belgians and the Armenians, is this—to take charge as a Government and as a nation of the welfare of these peoples. To illustrate: Belgium is a nation of more than 7,000,000 people, of whom less than a third are engaged in agriculture. This people, on account of the blockade by England and the occupation by Germany, is absolutely unable to carry on its industries. This situation is not a matter of a few months, but of years. Moreover, conditions have decidedly worsened. The physicians working with the relief funds have reported that in many places tuberculosis among children has increased 500 per cent, that most of the children of Belgium will in three months have reached such a physical state that their health can never be restored.

Is it not the duty and privilege of the United States in these times to do a righteous, humane, and unprecedented thing—organize a neutral commission for investigation, and in addition let the commission, with the authority of the United States and such other nations as have joined her, see to it that the Belgians come to no harm?

The creation of this commission by a group of neutral powers would be completely justified by the right and duty to re-establish the principles of international law that have been one expression of the development of justice, mercy, and pity in recent centuries, and to save the health and lives of such unfortunate peoples as the Belgians and Armenians. Or shall we turn away our faces from the beseeching hands and agonised eyes of millions who instinctively turn to "America?"

The Return of the Man Who Rocked France

Henri Rochette, a Man of the Provinces, Started His Fraudulent Stock Operations With One Thousand Dollars, Amassed Millions and Caused the Great Calmette-Cailaux Scandal—Sought Everywhere, He Was Recently Found Fighting for France as a Common Poilu

By Edward H. Smith

A dozen years ago—perhaps a little more—a most astounding genius arrived in Paris. As is customary with genius, no one recognized him. He was permitted to slip in through the gates unobserved and alone, as he was later allowed to slide out again. At the time not even the man himself realized his genius. He had his hopes, no doubt, and some vague plan for the future, but of what moment can be the plans of a poor waiter? The genius was no more. He had tended the tables at a provincial inn and at the Rivera resorts for a season or two and then had returned to rusticity—and thrifty French poverty.

But now a great moment had arrived in this obscure life. The poor provincial garcon had inherited 5,000 francs. With this he was come to Paris to achieve renown. He went to a small and nameless hotel and wrote upon the register his fateful name: Henri Rochette, Paris.

The boniface said something perfunctorily polite as he looked at the provincial. The newcomer was of striking appearance. He was not a big or overshadowing man; indeed, he was of less inches and pounds than most. But he was sharp. He was erect like a young poplar, and as lithe. His frame seemed to be galvanised. His eyes shone with a fierce intensity, and he had an open-lipped, hungry smile. Over this aperture projected the sharp, well-cut nose, a trifle too much like a beak. He was not truly a handsome young man, but he had charm and magnetism, and an ingratiating mood and manner. He gave the final impression of debonaire shrewdness.

"A fox, without doubt," thought the boniface, and showed his new guest to his room.

It will not be amiss for the ambitious to study this episode with care. The humble incident in the humbler hotel was the trifling circumstance from which in a few years was to come a sensation in France such as only the holocaustic war could exceed. The humble waiter was to be a great knight of finance, a high and terrible adventurer in whose wake politicians and ministries tottered and fell, and strong men poured out their blood from assassin wounds.

The unknown waiter with the fox face took his thousand dollars and became a promoter. He knew the thrifty, money-saving French provincials. Moreover, in his waiter's career, he had overheard the plans and plottings of financiers who fattened upon these hard-working, hard-saving poor. In his mind there was sprouting the germ of an idea much bigger than any before his time. He would see if a man from the provinces did not understand best how to mulct the provincials!

The intermediary steps are perhaps not vital to this recounting. Besides, I do not know them sufficiently well to make them live. One may imagine the first stumblings and crawlings, before the young giant walked. But walk he did in a very short time. In two or three years one saw the name of the provincial waiter everywhere. The whole country was investing in his companies; everywhere the latest deals of his Franco-Spanish Bank and his Credit Minier et Industriel Bank were being discussed, and the discussions were bringing his institutions the deposits of small money-holders. The Bourse was dealing in the stocks of his innumerable mining and development companies. Fashionable and shrewd people were trying their luck with the lottery bonds of his Credit Foncier Egyptien. He must be rich past dreams!

Wherever one went in the financial district one saw the hand of this meteoric genius. Occasionally one encountered Henri Rochette himself, immaculate, genial, smiling his vulpine smile and going his profitable way. At night one might see him in the great cafes with this or that favorite. Again he was to be found in the homes of the fashionable and influential. No one remembered that he had been a waiter in the provinces. He was Henri Rochette, the great financier. One could afford to forget. No one knew precisely the wealth and power this man had accumulated in three or four years. It was appalling. How had it been possible? The fellow was only a boy, too. How old might he be? His beard helped make him look a little more sedate and elderly. In truth he was still under thirty-two.

But no man rises to great eminences of wealth and power save by a violent soul. There must be the victims, the enemies, the rivals. Henri Rochette had dealt with humanity like so much chaff. He had cut business throats without remorse and made implacable

foes without a tremor. Rich and powerful as he was, there were those who were stronger. There were those, too, who were vindictive from past wrongs and defeats. And there were the jealous.

Henri Rochette had taken politicians and ministers into his pay. Thereby he had won the suspicion and enmity of others. The storm was brewing all about him. In the first months of 1908 it broke. In March the spectacular promoter and banker was arrested on a charge of violating the laws concerning stocks and bonds. He was tried, after some delay, convicted and sentenced to serve two years for his crime. Rochette took an appeal and was allowed his freedom. He went back to his office and manipulations, and made money faster than ever before. The gullible people had an uncanny faith in the fox.

By one means or another the decision on his appeal was delayed. All the subtle power of the man, all his political connections, were used to the utmost to delay action. But the other side was equally busy. Unhappily it was not in power. It was not until 1911 that the appeal was decided and Rochette was ordered to face a retrial.

Again he went to work delaying action. If he could put off a trial until March, 1914, six years from the day of his arrest, the whole matter would be outlived and he would be free. Official after official appears to have been corrupted, delay after delay was manipulated. It seemed Rochette, who had stolen millions, would escape unscathed. His companies had collapsed one after the other. His whole nefarious scheme lay exposed. Still he was not brought to justice.

But all this time a violent wind had been gathering force. The Figaro, edited by the valiant and stiff-necked Gaston Calmette, appeared one morning with a blast of attack on the ministry, charging that Rochette was being protected for venal reasons. M. Joseph Cailaux, former Premier of France and now Minister of Finance, was charged with having ordered the postponement of the Rochette trial. Monis, President of the Council, was assailed as having aided Cailaux, and acted as his tool. In few days the matter was brought to the attention of the Chamber of Deputies, and an investigation was demanded. After fierce opposition a committee was appointed to probe the whole scandal as far as it involved Cailaux and Monis. Jean Jaures, the late Socialist leader, was made head of it and an investigation was begun, with the result that the ministers were found to have aided Rochette, but not from evil motives. The public prosecutor was made the scapegoat.

Le Figaro and M. Calmette grew increasingly bitter and insistent. After the verdict of the Jaures Board the paper centered its fire on Cailaux, the dapper, suave Minister of Finance. He was charged with having been venal and money grabbing throughout his career. The charge was made that he had been malfeasant in office to the benefit of Rochette. It was again asserted that he had personally ordered the delay of the Rochette trial.

Then, one morning early in 1914, came the climax. Le Figaro, which had been going into the past of Cailaux, appeared with the most daring and blackening attack of all, printing, among other things, a letter which reflected on the moral past of the minister and hinting scandalous matters about his divorce from his first wife and his marriage to the present Mme. Cailaux.

Consternation and desperation seized the Cailaux household. The minister threatened to kill Calmette. His wife, whose honor was threatened by the promised revelations, went to the office of Le Figaro the following evening at dusk with a revolver in her muff and shot the vituperative editor to death.

The series of events that followed the arrival in Paris of the waiter with his thousand dollars had reached the climax.

Nothing since the Dreyfus case caused such volcanic excitement in France as did the subsequent bitter trial of Mme. Cailaux. The first wife of the minister was dragged into court to expose his past and tell how he had been stolen by the woman who now bore his name, the woman who had killed in defense of her secret. The highest names of the French legal profession figured in the case, change of ministry came about through the scandal. In the end Henriette Cailaux was set free. It had been impossible to convict a woman.

But the chief actor and conspirator, Henri Rochette, had fled long since. When, in the rising tide of the scandal, the officers went to look for him, he was gone. In time it was reported he

was in Mexico, and arrangements were made with Francisco Madero, then in power, for his extradition. Rochette heard of the plan in advance and fled over the roofs.

The waiter who had become one of the greatest financiers and arch swindlers of France, the man whose total fraudulent operations aggregated 150,000,000 francs (\$30,000,000), became a world wanderer. He was reported in Ecuador, in Peru, in Brazil, where once the branches of his banks had done a profitable business. Men chased him in all parts of the world, hoping for the great reward that might be paid for his return to France.

But in the heat of the Cailaux scandal he was almost forgotten. The new principals overshadowed him. By the time this thing was over and well digested the mightiest cloud of all advanced over France. The unutterable war broke out. All pasts, all enmities, all scores were wiped out in the face of this appalling peril. Men forgot that there had been any France previous to August, 1914. The poor province's went off to the horror of the trenches and ceased to remember that they had been robbed by the debonaire fox, Rochette.

They forgot until the other day. One afternoon last month, when the fine, chill autumn rain was sitting down over the placid countryside which lies beyond the Seine and north-east of Paris, off in the direction of the limitless battle, a small bedraggled detachment was moving along one of the many roads. The men were sullen, weary and footsore. They had been long in the fighting.

Out in their van moved one who held himself a trifle aloof.

An officer came by in an opposite direction—one who before the war had been of the rich, gay set of Paris, the supreme honey drinkers of his land. As he came opposite, the soldier lifted his head and saluted. The officer reigned his horse to his haunches and sprang off. He ran over to the soldier and held out his hand.

"Rochette!" said the officer in a curious voice. "Mon cher Rochette!" The soldier bowed his head with a quizzical smile. "It is I," he said. The waiter from the provinces had heard the call of his country and returned to become M. Blank of the trenches, hoping that France would forget that he had been M. Rochette of the 150,000,000 francs.

Today Rochette is thought of only as a brave soldier. The statute of limitation erased the criminal charges against him even before he sought to atone by fighting for France.

Outlying Possessions

An occasional trade report serves to remind the American people that their outlying possessions—Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Alaska—are enjoying great prosperity, and that commerce between them and the States shows remarkable growth. In the reports for the fiscal year there was abundant proof of this, and evidence of the same kind is seen in an official statement relating to the eight months that ended with August. Trade progress has not been checked. Comparison shows a gain of \$55,000,000, or 50 per cent, in the exports to this country, while the increase of exports from it was \$10,000,000. Shipments of copper, salmon, gold, furs, &c., from Alaska make an impressive total, almost three times as much as that which covers the trade of the corresponding months in 1915. The increase of imports from Porto Rico—mainly sugar, tobacco, and fruit—was from \$35,000,000 to \$60,000,000; Hawaii's shipments, also enlarged, were \$54,000,000, and those from the Philippines rose from \$13,000,000 to \$21,000,000. Philippine exports in the fiscal year were the largest ever known.

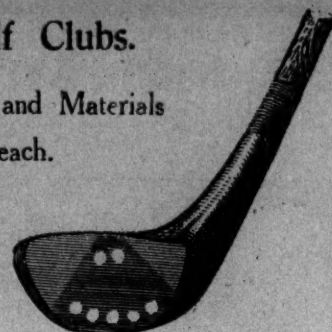
While it is true that the growth is due in part to war demand, which has stimulated the production of sugar, it may be ascribed in part also to normal causes. We may be sure that there would have been a steady and large gain if there had been no war. The increase of \$10,000,000 in imports from the States indicates a growing demand for our manufactured goods. The effect of all this trade development must be decidedly beneficial in many ways. It betters the condition of the people in these distant possessions, is in the interest of peace, and makes their relations with the controlling nation more friendly and intimate.

Patrick's Golf Clubs.

Finest Workmanship and Materials
\$4.00 each.

Golf Balls \$1.25

each.



Boyes, Bassett & Co.,
35 Nanking Road.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai
and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

GAS RADIATORS

FOR

Bathrooms,
Halls,
Landings.

Dining Rooms,
Drawing Rooms,
Offices.

HIRE: 50 cents per month.

Small charge for removal

SHANGHAI GAS CO.

Showroom,
29 Nanking Road

Offices,
5 Thibet Road.



Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Dr. John Goddard

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M. D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

The Shanghai Stores Co.

Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot & Shoe Dealers.

21 NANKING ROAD,

Have received new consignments of

NEW SEASON'S GOODS

of everything appertaining to

MEN'S WEAR,

which we guarantee to be

ALL-BRITISH MANUFACTURE

"HETA," "WOLSEY" & "BRITANNIA"

All Wool "UNDERWEAR" Unshrinkable

Welch Margetson's Latest novelties in

Evening "DRESS VESTS" Exclusive Designs

"Silk Scarves" fringed with Colours of Famous
Regiments, London Scottish, Argyll & Sutherland
Highlanders, Gordons, Artists, Guards, R.A.M.C., etc.

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

Neuchatel White Wine

(A Swiss Dry Wine)



and how to pour it out

CHATEAU D'AUVERNIER

\$16.00 per case of
12 bottles

CAVES DU PALAIS

\$22.00 per case of
12 bottles

Sole Agents for China:

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

1 NANKING ROAD.

What's The Use?



By Tom Powers

fatwa (injunction) from the Qazi (Moslem ecclesiastical judge) authorizing her to remarry in case her husband has decamped and has not been heard of for seven years. In a case decided some time ago it was established that a second marriage contracted under such a circumstance does not become annulled if the first husband suddenly puts in an appearance, even if the Qazi declares she is the wife of the first husband.

It is well known that a Mussulman can divorce his wife at will, without recourse to law, and without obtaining the consent of his spouse. Recent litigation has established the fact that a Mussulman can exercise these rights even if he is married to a Caucasian who professes Christianity instead of Islam, and even if the marriage had taken place at a Registrar's office. An important case of this nature has just been decided in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice in London. The following extract from the judgment, delivered by the Honorable Justice Sir Henry Bargrave-Deane, as reproduced in the Amrita Bazar Patrika may be cited to show the states of a European woman married to a Moslem:

"This is a peculiar case, and I do not think I have ever heard or read of one like it before. This gentleman (Mr. Anwaruddin, Ph.D., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law) came over to this country (England) for the purpose of being called to the Bar, and he succeeded in passing his examinations and has been called to the English Bar. He married a young English woman as a Registrar's office. He says that he told his wife at the time he was intending to go back to practise in his own country, Madras, in India. She subsequently went back to go with him. He thereupon filed a petition in the Indian Court asking for a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, and a decree was pronounced by the Court out there.

"Having obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights which she disobeyed, he had before him only one remedy apparently, as far as I can see, and that is by doing that which he did, namely, drawing out a document which is called Malaknama, which is practically the old Moslem writing of divorce. . . . that, according to the affidavits by Mohammedan law, is good divorce. Now if that is so, there is no marriage left for me to deal with. He has already divorced his wife, and the marriage is gone, and therefore it is no use for him to file a petition in this court to dissolve a marriage which has already been dissolved by law."

A Moslem who fancied himself to be the "Second Successor of the Prophet Messiah" writes in The Review of Religions (Quadian, the Punjab), that while "Christianity is silent about the rights of woman," Islam pays adequate attention to them. He says of the treatment to be accorded to erring wives:

"The Holy Prophet . . . both by precept and example, greatly emphasizes the rights and respect of female rights. He said: 'The best of you is one who accords the best treatment to his wife.' He is also represented as saying, 'O ye people, accept my advice with regard to women. Deal with them kindly. You have no right to treat your wives otherwise than well, except when they are guilty of open vice. If they act unduly, part company with them for some time. Failing that, inflict some corporal punishment not seriously hurtful to the body.'"

"Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a
"Mirror-like" Surface

Falconite Enamel is representative of all that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour . . . Snow White

Surface . . . Brilliant and Mirror-like

Consistency . . . Slightly thicker than good body Varnish but flowing as freely and setting with the same even brilliance

Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic, durable and will always remain White.

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Further Particulars from:



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SHANGHAI

Moslem Divorce

Moslem Writers and their supporters in this country frequently emphasize the superior status of the woman of Islam in comparison with their Western sisters. Some

recent divorce-court proceedings bring to light the fact at least that when a dissolution of the marriage relation is desired in Moslem lands the husband is the only one possessing the right of divorce. The woman's only recourse appears to be to change her religion, by which means she

automatically disposes of her husband. The High Court of Allahabad has lately decided that in no circumstance has a woman the right to annul a marriage by her own act or by seeking judicial intervention. The particulars relating to the case are succinctly stated in the Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta), from which we call the following:

"An interesting question of law has been decided by Sir George Knox (of the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad) as to whether a Mohammedan wife can divorce her husband. One Mussammat (Mrs.) Bashiran brought a suit in the Munsiff's (Lowest Civil) Court at Muttra to cancel the relation of husband and wife between the parties. The husband contended that under Mohammedan law a wife can not divorce her husband, while the wife held she can do so on the authority of decisions given by Algerian Courts. The Munsiff found that the plaintiff was entitled to no relief. On appeal the Subordinate Judge, following the dicta of Professor Wilson, held that neither cruelty nor conjugal infidelity on the husband's part, nor neglect nor inability to afford proper maintenance to his wife, would entitle her to claim a divorce. His Lordship followed the decisions of a Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court and the Sadar Dewani Adalat (Highest Civil Court) of Calcutta, and held that divorce was the sole act of the husband, and to exercise such action was wholly a matter within the husband's own discretion. It was not demandable by the wife as a right under the Mohammedan law. The appeal was dismissed."

But it appears that, as the law

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS

F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd.
have opened a new receiving office at
8A Broadway
(Scotch Bakery)



This is the
Victrola XVI, \$200
Victrola XVI, Electric, \$350

Victrola
—the entertainer
for all occasions

No matter who your guests may be, or what kind of music they prefer, you can always entertain them to perfection on the Victrola.

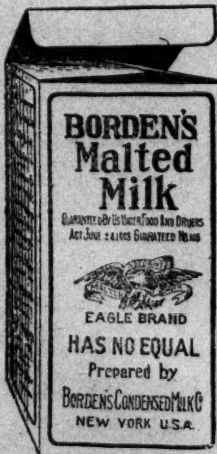
Nothing could be easier to provide, and at the same time nothing could be more enjoyable.

Come in and see the different styles of the Victor and Victrola (\$10 to \$400) and hear your favorite selections. Easy terms to suit your convenience if desired.

VICTOR AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

To keep your baby perfectly well this summer



1. Keep it cool and out-of-doors as much as possible.
2. Give it plenty of boiled water.
3. Make its food light. You, yourself, don't eat as much heavy meat in summer as in winter. Lighten your baby's diet.

Also don't give him raw cow's milk with its heavy indigestible curd and germs of summer complaint—summer complaint that kills more babies than any other cause in the world.

Give it Borden's Malted Milk.

It is a complete food, so you need add only water and boil one minute.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

Connell Bros. Company

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

For Your
CHRISTMAS
DINNER

Getzbest

Sold at all First-Class Stores

Pure Food
Products



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$605 B.
Chartered	\$58 10s.
Swire-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 6
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$400
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$257½
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$155
Hongkong Fire	\$375 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	104s.
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (D)	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	\$0s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	\$2¼ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$131 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 78 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 84½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 84 B.
Wellfield Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	\$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
W. W.	Tls. 107½
W. W. Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 74
Laow-hung-mow	Tls. 40
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118
Kung Yik	Tls. 15
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 101
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$131½ B.
Green Island	\$11½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 21½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 105
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 B.
Llewellyn	\$90
Leas, Crawford	\$90
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6.80 B.
Weeks	\$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 B.
Amberst	Tls. 13½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11.15 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38 X D
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 19½
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5 S.
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 13½ B.
Chemor United	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3½ S.
Consolidated	Tls. 3½ XDB
Dominion	Tls. 12½ B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 30½
Karab	Tls. 16
Kota Bahru	Tls. 10½ B.
Kroowek Java	Tls. 20½
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durlan	Tls. 10½
Permatia	Tls. 4½ S.
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1.02½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.85
Senawang	Tls. 15½ B.
Shanghai Kibang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 13
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
Sungel Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1.30
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.10
Taiping	Tls. 2½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tebong	Tls. 25
Uluohi	Tls. 1½ B.
Ulanghe	Tls. 6½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culky Dairy	Tls. 10
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 87 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven

suites from Bund by tram, which

stop at the door. Strictly first-class

cuisine under the personal super-

vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,

separate baths, with hot and cold

water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 21, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying

rate 85% = Tls. 1.17 @ 72.6 = \$1.51

Tls.

Mex. Dollars: Market rate 72.45

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver 1768

Copper Cash 1768

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/6½ = Tls. 5.64

Exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. \$ 7.77

Peking Bar Tls. 307

Native Interest .10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 6%

Bank rate of discount 6%

Market rate of discount:—

4 m-s. %

6 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London . . . Fr. 27.80

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476½

Consols f —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3-6½

London Demand 3-6½

India T.T. 261½

Paris Demand 493

New York Demand 84½

Hongkong Demand 84½

Japan T.T. 60½

Batavia T.T. 204½

Bank's Buying Rates

London, nominal 4 m-s. Cds. 3-7½

London, nominal 4 m-s. Docy. 3-7½

London, nominal 6 m-s. Cds. 3-8½

London, nominal 6 m-s. Docy. 3-8½

Paris nominal 4 m-s. 508½

New York nominal 4 m-s. 86½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-

CHANGE FOR DECEMBER

1-Hk. Tls. 5.12

Hk. Tls. 1-Francis 5.42

Hk. Tls. 1-Marks 4.44

Gold \$1-Hk. Tls. 1.08

Hk. Tls. 1-Yen 1.82

" " 1-Rupees 2.93

" " 1-Rouble 3.34

" " 1-Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 21, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Cathays (Ord) Tls. 5.00

Langkats Tls. 22.00

Anglo-Javas (48 Shares)

Tls. 11.00

Butes Tls. 1.70

Chemors Tls. 1.77½

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.75

Almas Tls. 14.00

Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

Shanghai, December 21, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Langkats Tls. 22.25 cash

Kietangs Tls. 1.10 cash

Consolidated Tls. 2.75 cash

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation

of the Principles upon

which Life Assurance

in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life

Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the

above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on For-

eign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

SEES GREAT FUTURE
FOR COTTON IN CHINA

Japanese Manufacturer Tells

Of Growth of Spinning

Industry There

At a meeting of the Kojansha Club

Mr. T. yoji Wada, managing director

of the Fuji Spinning Mill Company,

spoke on his impressions of China

during his recent trip there. He

said:

"When I first went to China in

1894 and again in 1895 to study the

textile industry and to discover a

means to open a market for our

cotton fabrics in China, I learned

that there were in operation in that

country at the time only 100,000

spindles. Twenty-odd years later

there are 1,200,000 spindles. My last

trip was the third one. The textile

industry in Shanghai and Wuchang

are run on a large scale system, while

others also are gradually developing.

If under sound guidance the Chinese

spinning industry has a vast future;

moreover, China has the advantage

of her own cotton products, which

have reached 7,000,000 spindles a year.

The development of cotton cultivation

may be seen in the changing of the

optum fields in Shensi to cotton fields

and although the product this year

only amounted to 200,000 piculs, in

view of the high market price in

American cotton, the next harvest in

all probability will amount to about

400,000 piculs. In the other provinces,

too, the same trend may be noticed.

With such a domestic supply, one

can imagine the future of the textile

industry if developed with efficiency.

This situation demands the second

consideration of our manufacturers.

From a certain source, I have heard

of a group of Japanese making move-

ments to promote a 20,000,000 yen

textile factory in China, and this

I consider a capital idea and hope for

its early realization.

"Another fact which surprised me

was the marked strides made by the

Japanese in that country. The pre-

sent need in China is the extension

of its railways, which is one of the

important means of developing

China, like the United States in the

early forties. The Peking-Hankow

Railway, laid under French capital, is

taken most advantage of by Japan-

ese therefore, it does not matter

what nation lends China capital.

Japan need not be envious or devise

means of blocking deals; on the

other hand, such loans ought to be

welcomed and promoted. The ex-

tensions of the railroad system in

China must be accomplished as early

as possible."

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, December 19.—Today's

Rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 0½d. paid.

January to June: 3s. 0½d.

Buyers.

Tendency of Market: Firmer,

with a good demand.

Last Quotation, London, Dec. 18:—

Spot: 2s. 10½d. paid.

January to June: 2s. 10½d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steadier.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, December 19.—Today's

rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c . . . 55½

Cheques on London at Paris

Fr. 27.80

T.T. on London at New

York \$3.76½

Bar Silver (Spot) 37d.

Bank of England Rate of

Discount 6%

Market rate of Discount . . . 5½%

Cotton: Egyptian F. G. Fc. . . 20.30d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Seide . . . 7.55d.

Cotton: Mid-American Spot . . 10.71d.

Plantation Rubber Decem-

ber (paid) 3s. 0½d.

Deliveries China 123 bales

Deliveries Canton Silk 81

Deliveries Japan Silk 120

Tone of Tea Market, Firm.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

the general agent from the Suma-

tra director and manager of the

Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en

Landbouwerexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for

December 20 was 99 tons."

HWA VENG FACTORY.

11, 13 & 15 Route des Soeurs.

Corner of Route des Soeurs and

Great Western Road.

SHANGHAI.

Manufacturers of Peking & Tientsin

Carpets and Rugs.

Made to any design, colour or size.

Only permanent dyes are used.

Prices very moderate.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Ipoh, Puket.
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.
Bombay, Klang, Seremban.
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.
Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.
Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.).
Fookchow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower).
Haiphong, New York, Burma.
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.
Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.
Dondichery, Peking, Tourane.
Haiphong, Papeete.
Hankow, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT.
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
Silver 15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.
Bankok, Johore, Penang.
Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.
Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.
Fookchow, Manila, Sourabaya.
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.
Harbin, New York, Tsingtau.
Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,600,000

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Hallan, Peking.

Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.

Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.

(Kwan-Hongkong, Tsingtau, chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok.

Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama.

Dalny (Dalren o-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills, discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SARS DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanah, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account '4 Tels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1889.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,800,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds. 55,000,000 (about £4,533,333)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds. 9,925,481 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Bala, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended December 20, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

1916 1915

Gross Receipts \$31,249.39 \$27,299.10

Loss by currency depreciation 6,801.68 7,022.31

Effective Receipts \$24,947.71 \$20,276.79

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation 21.35 27.37

Car miles run 79,188 65,563

Passengers carried 1,414,712 1,202,104

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Trumen and Co., have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on December 20:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$140 per picul equivalent to 2s. 3 1/4 d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—\$142 per picul equivalent to 2s. 3 1/4 d. in London.

Market very weak, no demand, probable cause great delay receiving export permit, there is great scarcity of tonnage. Catalogue 1,106 tons, sold 166 tons.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for December 22nd, 23rd and 24th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"

Pathe's Film d'Art

IN THREE REELS

Dealing with the present War and Munitions

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes.

Depicting latest events of interest.

"Napoleon and Sally"

The two most wonderful Chimpanzees in the World in a one-reel comedy, entitled:

"When the Clock Went Cuckoo"

Produced by E. & R. Jungle Film Co. of Los Angeles.

"A Vogue of Suspicion"

An amusing comedy.</

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 22	7 P.M.	Boston & New York	Euryedon	Br.	B. & S.
24	8.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	8.30	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
26	8.30	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	8.30	San Francisco	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	8.30	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	8.30	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	8.30	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 22	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
23	8.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	8.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	8.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Armand behic	Fr.	Cle M. M.
26	11.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	1.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
30	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.
1	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 24	9.00	London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	10.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
26	10.00	Liverpool via Cape	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
27	10.00	Liverpool	Euryptus	Br.	B. & S.
28	1.30	London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	1.30	London via Cape	Atos	Fr.	Cle M. M.
30	1.30	London via Cape	Peat	Br.	B. & S.
31	1.30	London via Cape	Armand behic	Fr.	Cle M. M.
1	1.30	London via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	1.30	London via Cape	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
3	1.30	London via Cape	Phenicia	Br.	B. & S.
4	1.30	London via Cape	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 22	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
23	8.30	Hongkong, Canton	Kwan-tah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24	8.30	Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	8.30	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
26	8.30	Hongkong, Canton	Hsiao	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	8.30	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
28	8.30	Hongkong, Canton	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
29	8.30	Hongkong, Canton	Cheonan	Br.	B. & S.
30	8.30	Hongkong, Canton	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
31	8.30	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shinkang	Br.	B. & S.
1	8.30	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
2	8.30	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
3	8.30	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
4	8.30	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 22	D.L.	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
23	8.30	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	8.30	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Penia	Rus.	R. V. F.
25	8.30	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Ono maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	8.30	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	8.30	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
28	8.30	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	8.30	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Singao	Br.	B. & S.
30	8.30	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Wunu	Br.	B. & S.
31	8.30	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Sakaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	8.30	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
2	8.30	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tenchow maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	8.30	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 22	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
24	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
25	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
26	M.N.	do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
28	M.N.	do	Katow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
30	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
31	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
1	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
2	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
3	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
4	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 21	Ningpo	Kiangyung	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 21	Tsingtao	Ono maru	414	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Dec 21	Canton	Shidzuka maru	586	Jap.	G. N. T. Co.	7 p
Dec 21	Canton	Shidzuka maru	586	Jap.	G. N. T. Co.	7 p
Dec 21	Canton	Shidzuka maru	586	Jap.	G. N. T. Co.	7 p
Dec 21	Canton	Shidzuka maru	586	Jap.	G. N. T. Co.	7 p
Dec 21	Canton	Shidzuka maru	586	Jap.	G. N. T. Co.	7 p
Dec 21	Canton	Shidzuka maru	586	Jap.	G. N. T. Co.	7 p
Dec 21	Canton	Shidzuka maru	586	Jap.	G. N. T. Co.	7 p
Dec 21	Canton	Shidzuka maru	586	Jap.	G. N. T. Co.	7 p

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 21	Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	Hankow etc.	Leenbo	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.
21	Hankow etc.	Hsianming	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	Hankow etc.	Hsianming	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	Hankow etc.	Hsianming	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	Hankow etc.	Hsianming	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	Hankow etc.	Hsianming	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	Hankow etc.	Hsianming	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	Hankow etc.	Hsianming	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	Hankow etc.	Hsianming	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	20	563	Day
F O B	Oct. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
Y T P D	Nov. 8	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1391	8	150	Brotherton
S P	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	1391	8	150	Brotherton
T P	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
B N B	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	150	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decedee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, Dec. 22 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Shiangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Coott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Dec. 23 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangshai, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. Mackie, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

POOCHOW.—The Str. Hsiao, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, Dec. 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jintee Road. Tel. No. 319.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC. Sailed *Due
Atsuta Maru Nov. 11 Dec. 26
Carmarthenshire Dec. 23
Glentworth Jan. 15
Glennamoy Nov. 10 Feb. 5
Malta Jan. 18
Somali** Nov. 9 Jan. 3
Nauru Feb. 2
Nellere Feb. 15
Nyanza Jan. 5
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.
Empress of Japan Dec. 15 Jan. 2
Monteagle Dec. 19 Jan. 1
FROM SEATTLE
Shidzuka Maru Nov. 24 Dec. 22
FROM NEW YORK
City of Corinth Nov. 4 Jan. 15
City of Vienna Nov. 30 Jan. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.
China Dec. 22 Feb. 1
Venezuela Dec. 22 Feb. 8
FROM LIVERPOOL
Agapenor Feb. 4
An'lochus Jan. 19
Euryades Jan. 28
Hyson Feb. 4
Phonius Oct. 25 Jan. 4
Teonkal Oct. 25 Jan. 5
Telamon Oct. 25 Jan. 24
Tydena Oct. 18 Dec. 26
FROM MARSEILLES
Armand behic Dec. 3 Dec. 28
Prothos Nov. 29 Jan. 5
FROM GOTHENBURG
Nippon Jan. 30

A 'Xmas Suggestion
"Sceptre Cigarettes"

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service
between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies,
Limited.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Kiukiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The I.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luanyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Shidzuka Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai today about 10 a.m. She will be despatched for Hongkong tomorrow.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.C. s.s. Luanyi from Wuhu:—Mr. A. C. Hekhurst.
Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Daini:—Mr. J. A. S. Jensen, Mr. V. C. L. Nielsen.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Ningpo: Mr. L. Street.
Per I.C. s.s. Suifu from Hankow:—Mr. McAlester and Mrs. Summerhill. From Wuhu:—Mr. Murphy.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Dec 18	Hankow	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	422	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3888	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 20	Hongkong	Euryedon	3361	Br.	B. & S.	B V
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Dec 11	Japan	Fuyo maru	757	Jap.	Sato Shokai	HYPW
Dec 19	Tientsin	Feiching	994	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 19	Chefoo	Pengtien	1073	Br.	E. & S.	C W
Dec 20	Japan	Fukujo maru	836	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Dec 16	Japan	Glenfer	621	Br.	Glen Line	B V
Dec 10	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	TKDD
Dec 18	Japan	Hirano maru	885	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Dec 19	Foochow	Hsiao	1839	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 15	Hankow	Kiangyung	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	HYPW
Nov 28	Hankow	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	B J
Dec 9	Japan	Kalko maru	907	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
Dec 17	Japan	Kasa maru	174	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Dec 18	Hongkong	Kwangshai	1335	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 10	Chefoo	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	368	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meldan	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. O. Co	9 p
Dec 10	Vladivostok	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Dec 20	Japan	Sanno maru	2196	Jap.	Sato Shokai	CMEW
Dec 6	Japan	Taihuo maru	126	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 9	Amoy	Taihuo	8650	Br.	B. & S.	EX
Dec 12	Hongkong	Tucer	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 14	Swatow	Wosa g	3895	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Dec 20	Japan	Yawata maru				

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe
Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Ecuador" Jan. 6
S.S. "Venezuela" Feb. 3 Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador" Mar. 12 Mar. 31

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu	Dec. 24
KASHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu	Dec. 31
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Nishimura	Jan. 7

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	Dec. 24
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	Jan. 8, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima	Jan. 28, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	Jan. 20, 1917
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SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Dec. 23
YAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Dec. 26
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	Dec. 30
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Jan. 2
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	Jan. 6

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi	Dec. 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 4, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	Dec. 24
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno	Jan. 12, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	Dec. 28
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AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda	Jan. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa	Feb. 13, "
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda	Mar. 20, "

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2729.

"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"
Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



News Brevities

The Great Northern Telegraph Company states that the Japanese Government has notified that, from December 25, all telegrams to Japan must bear the distinct signature of the sender at the end of the telegrams. Code or cipher signatures are not allowed. Telegrams handed in and not bearing such signature will be referred back to the sender.

Geis Bros. and Co., Inc., of San Francisco, Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong, have placed on the market here the well-known and delicious Elkhorn Brand cheeses made by Kraft and Bros. Co., of New York and Chicago. The cheeses, which comprise Cream, Carapembert, Club, etc., are put up in packages of all sizes, and will keep in all climates. Their flavor and appearance should appeal to the most fastidious, and they should command a ready sale in Shanghai, the home of gourmets.

Those who have not yet, even at this late date, made their minds up as to what they are going to buy as a Xmas present, should consider whether a Corona Typewriter is not the nicest thing going as a Yuletide Gift. They weigh but 7 lbs., do the work of any heavy full-sized machine, and the price is moderate. Markt and Co. are the agents.

During the day or two that must still elapse before the arrival of Xmas Day, ladies will do well to pay a visit to the Anglo-American Shoe

Co., who have just received a new stock of dainty silk underwear and a fine range of silk stockings.

The Public School for Girls is opening a Preparatory School for children, between the ages of five and ten years, at 24 Kungping Road, on Tuesday, January 9, at 9 a.m. Further information will be found in the Municipal Notification, page 12.

The Municipal Council Electricity Department announces that, owing to the increased cost of coal, they have found it necessary to raise the price of electricity for light, heat and power by approximately 15 per cent on the existing rates. The revised prices come into force for the quarter ending March 31, 1917, and will continue until further notice.

Cable communication with Chefoo and North China is restored, the Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited, announces.

The winner of the raffle for the cradle and spinning chair used in the performance of "The Sleeping Beauty" is Mrs. Lambe, ticket No. 63.

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, it is understood, has joined the Committee of the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund.

Mr. H. W. Daidy, of Messrs. Wm. Little and Co., and formerly of the Reserve Co., S.V.C., has been given the rank of Captain in the Army, and is now at the Musketry School at Hythe, Kent.

The master of the s.s. Shinfoo re-ports:—The s.s. Shinfoo at 12.25 p.m.

19th Dec. 1916, Lat. 31° 35' North Long. 122° 41' East, passed a capsize derelict, probably a fishing junk. No signs of any person or wreckage about.

Mr. A. Galli of the Customs Service has left Hankow to play his part in the war. During his stay in Hankow he made many friends who will follow his career with the deepest interest.

The officers of members of the Shanghai Marine Underwriters' Association will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday and Tuesday next on account of the Christmas Holidays.

War Charity Evening At The Country Club

Three well written one act plays were finely produced and enthusiastically received by a large audience at the Country Club last night. This means that a sum approaching four figures will be added to the "Officers Families Fund" and for the happy state of affairs Mr. A. P. Stokes and his clever band of amateurs are responsible.

"An Interlude at Madame Sonia's" opened the program. It is a clever little playlet showing four excellently drawn characters. At the fall of the curtain the loud cries of "Author" brought forth the writer "Rob" who proved to be a well known and deservedly popular lady. The characters were well portrayed by Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Mrs. Goodale, Mrs. Phillips and Mr. E. W. Hubbard. "Q" is a scream and a regular "Hawtreys" play. Charles Hawtreys has been termed a "beautiful liar" and last night Mr. Henry Schlee in the lead proved the title up to the hilt. He played in the most convincing style and more than lived up to his reputation. A wonderful character part was given by Mr. A. P. Stokes. We have seldom seen this clever actor in happier vein. Mrs. Aldridge and Mr. Poppa Clark were also good in minor parts.

"The Kiss" is a play with plenty of vim in it and written by George Paston. Mrs. Stokes had a part that gave her plenty of opportunities to display her histrionic talent. Miss Belbin and Mr. A. P. Stokes also appeared to advantage. As "The Stranger" Mr. Henry Schlee was in fine form. He spoke his lines in his usual good style and made them tell. He got that kiss and deserved it.

Public School Speech Day

Yesterday was observed as Speech Day at the Public School for Boys when the School was open to visitors for the inspection of work and general school conditions. Throughout the school work done by the boys both during examination and in term was on view, and the Art Room, Geography Room and Boy Scouts' Club Room all exhibited examples of the boys' ability and ingenuity.

The program for the afternoon opened with a boxing display by boys from the Lower, Middle and Upper Schools, following which there was a demonstration of Physical Exercises as practised daily throughout the school, which, in conjunction with organised field games and athletics, constitute an important part of the School's curriculum.

The School Troop of the Baden-Powell Scouts, assisted by the "Wolf-

Cubs," next presented "Pocahontas," a play depicting life among the Red Indians of Virginia in the 17th century. Following, songs were sung in French and English by the Lower, Middle and Upper Schools, with Master N. Kent as soloist.

Sir Everard Fraser, H. M. Consul-General, in presenting the prizes spoke of the high position which the school held compared with other British Schools, not only in the Far East and in the Colonies but also with those at home. The percentage of successes gained in the Cambridge Local Examinations by boys from the Public School was very high. The School had been increasing in numbers for some years, and although providing accommodation for 250 boys the building had been so constructed as to allow of its being easily extended when the necessity arose.

After the distribution of prizes, time was allowed for the visitors to inspect the class rooms as well as to regale themselves with tea.

In the evening Act II, Scene one of Shakespeare's Henry IV (Part I) was played by boys from the school.

The whole presentation of this Play reflects great credit on the boys who took part—Master B. Laurie-Smith,

as Prince Henry, and Master A. P. Goldman, as Sir John Falstaff, deserving special mention.

CANTON MURDER

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, December 20.—The assassins of Lee Wu-chin have not yet been captured. The military are denying that the culprits are soldiers. The cause of the murder is believed to be that the editor was opposing gambling.

The authorities refuse to further consider the proposal made by the gamblers.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

From January 1st, 1917,

we are removing to temporary premises at N. 17 Nanking Road, behind the Walk-Over Shoe Store.

N. LAZARUS,
OPTICIAN

Proprietor: H. Tobias, F.I.O (Lond.), F.S.M.C. (Eng.)

Freeman of the City of London.

EXTRACT of MALT

with

COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price \$1.00

per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17
	Express	Local	Slow	Coast Goods	Fast	Local	N.S.G. Local	Night Express	N.S.G. Local
SHANGHAI NORTH .. dep.	7.55		8.00	8.00	8.20	8.40	8.40	8.50	9.15
Nanshan			8.05	8.05	8.25	8.45	8.45	8.55	9.15
SOOCHOW	8.24		8.55	8.55	9.04	9.24	9.24	9.35	9.55
.. .. dep.	9.41		11.02	11.02	11.13	11.33	11.33	11.45	12.05
WUSIH	10.24		11.21	11.21	11.33	11.53	11.53	12.05	12.25
.. .. dep.	10.31		12.21	12.21	12.33	12.53	12.53	13.05	13.25
CHANGCHOW ..	11.19		12.30	12.30	12.41	13.01	13.01	13.13	13.33
.. .. dep.	11.22		13.02	13.02	13.13	13.33	13.33	13.45	14.05
TANYANG	12.07		13.00	13.00	13.10	13.30	13.30	13.42	14.02
.. .. dep.	12.09		13.03	13.03	13.14	13.34	13.34	13.46	14.06
CHINKIANG ..	12.43		13.35	13.35	13.46	14.06	14.06	14.18	14.38
.. .. dep.	12.45		13.37	13.37	13.48	14.08	14.08	14.20	14.40
Nanking Ferry ..	14.10								
NANKING	14.15		14.55	14.55	15.05	15.25	15.25	15.35	15.55

R. Restaurant Cars

S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17
	Express	Local	Slow	Coast Goods	Fast	Local	N.S.G. Local	Night Express	N.S.G. Local
WOOSUNG FORTS .. dep.	6.05		6.15	6.15	6.30	6.40	6.40	6.50	7.05
KIANGWAN	6.22		6.32	6.32	6.47	6.57	6.57	7.07	7.22
SHANGHAI NORTH ..	7.00		7.10	7.10	7.25	7.35	7.35	7.45	7.60

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—DOWN

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—UP

STATIONS	102	104	106	108	110	112	114	116	118
	Local	Fast	Slow	Coast Goods	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North .. dep.	7.35	8.55	10.05						
Hangchow	8.00	9.20	10.30						
Secow	8.11	9.31	10.41						
Lunghua Junction ..	8.28	9.48	11.00						
Shanghai South .. dep.	8.00	9.20	10.30	11.20	12.35	13.40	14.45	15.50	17.00
Lunghua Junction ..	8.28	9.48	11.00	11.38	12.53	14.02	15.07	16.12	17.18
Sungking	9.09	10.17	11.20						
.. .. dep.	9.13	10.21	11.24						
Kashai	10.03	11.11	12.13						
.. .. dep.	10.25	11.26	12.28						
Kashai	7.20	8.35	9.38						
Yeh Zah	8.08	9.14	10.16						
Chang An	9.00	10.09	11.10						
.. .. dep.	9.00	10.09	11.10						
Hangchow	10.26	11.35	12.36						
Zah Kou	11.00	12.09	13.10						

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132	STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Kon Zen Chiao .. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou dep.	9.40	12.20			17.15	
Ken Shang Mun ..	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28	10.00	12.40			17.35	
.. .. dep.	7.25	8.50	11.25	14.25	16.25	18.35	Hangchow	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18.50
Hangchow	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
.. .. dep.	7.40	9.05	11.35	14.36	16.35	18.42	Ken Shang Mun ..	8.00	10.20	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou	9.25	11.55					Kon Zen Chiao ..	8.18	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell at their salesroom

Nos. 7-8 French Bund

by Public Auction

Saturday, the 23rd Dec., 1916,
at 10 a.m.

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

drawing-room & bedroom suites,
stoves, carpets, sewing machines,
office furniture, desk, sample shelves, silver inlaid wooden figures, mother o' pearl inlaid lacquered trays, brass vases & bowls.

On view To-day

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
Auctioneers

Telephone 4240

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2405

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Preparatory School for children, between the ages of five and ten years, will be opened at 24 Kungling Road on Tuesday, January 9, at 9 a.m.

The mistress-in-charge will be in attendance at the School on Monday, January 8, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., to enrol pupils and answer inquiries.

The monthly fee is \$3 for Kindergarten children \$5 for a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent., and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33 per cent., will be made.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Counsellor Room,
Shanghai, December 14, 1916.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2408

ELECTRICITY.

OWING to the increased cost of coal it has been found necessary to raise the price of electricity for light, heat and power by approximately 15 per cent. on the existing rates: the tariff revised accordingly is published in the Municipal Gazette of December 21. The increased price for Bulk Supply will be in accordance with the terms contained in the agreements with consumers taking such supply. The revised prices will come into force for the quarter ending March 31, 1917 and continue until further notice.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

COUNCIL ROOM,
Shanghai, December 21, 1916.

"Mei Lea Park"

Summer in Chefoo—one of the finest Sea-Side Resorts in Northern China.

A small tract of land, contiguous to the East Beach, has been laid out in building lots suitable for summer cottages. Why not buy a lot and own your summer home? If you decide to build, your building operations will be under the personal supervision of an experienced Foreign Architect and Building Superintendent.

For further information address the undersigned:—

R. S. MILLS,
EAST BEACH.CHEFOO,
11952

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th December, on account of the Christmas Holidays.

12128

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith while
bathing his feet in a
cup.
Upset the foot thing
and gave the job up.
"He wet from his
feet on the carpet did
dribble."
But Billy drank
"roustards" and said:
"Tsk-tsk-tsk."CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL
RESERVE" IS THE
SMOOTHEST SCOTCH

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
A French Public Savings CompanyHead Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)Savings are the Making of all Great Nations
If you will not save yourselves, we
will do it for you.You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and
we guarantee you a capital of at
least two thousand dollars,
after 15 years and 10 months pay-
ments.Our bonds have a surrender
and loan value after two years,
the same as Life Insurance policies.

UT

We give you a
Further Advantage viz.,
Our Monthly Drawings
which give you an opportunity
to get every month a return of from
\$12 to \$2,000.

AUDIT

A continuous daily audit of the
accounts of the Society is conducted
by Mr. S.A. Leith, Chartered Secretary
and Public Accountant.For full particulars, apply to the
Head Office.J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Managers.

The Shanghai Skating Rink

THE FIRST
Grand Masquerade Carnival
will take place on
December 23rd, 1916
Skating from 9.00 p.m. to 12.00 p.m.
Dancing from 12.00 p.m. to 2.00 a.m.

Admission:

Adults\$1.00
Children and Spectators 0.60Prizes will be given for Fancy Dresses
(Gentlemen and Ladies); Original Costumes
(Gentlemen and Ladies); Fast Skating,
etc., etc.The Shanghai Skating Rink
North Szechuen Rd. Extension.

Formerly The Hongkew Skating Rink.

'XMAS SALE

A few

Treadle Sewing Machines.

Buyers will be presented with
an electric desk stove, with-
out any charge, up to Dec.
31st, 1916.

at

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

P. 474 Nanking Road

'Phone 2736

12072

IN THE UNITED STATES CC * FOR CHINA

IN RE ESTATE OF
PERCIVAL JULIUS
WERLICH,
deceased.Cause No. 5
Special Proceeding No.
204 (Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORSPursuant to an Order of said
Court, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against the
estate of PERCIVAL JULIUS
WERLICH, deceased, to present
the same, with vouchers, to JOHN
HAYS, Ancillary Administrator of
his estate, on or before June 8th,
1917; and all persons owing debts
to said deceased are hereby notified
to make payment of the same in
due course to said Administrator.JOHN HAYS,
Ancillary Administrator,
c/o Ellis and Hays,
Solicitors and Advocates,
3F Peking Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, December 5, 1916.

11928

HARDWARE
METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930.

Address: 8a Peking Road.

11577

Do you wish to buy beautiful things for

'XMAS PRESENTS?

The Embroidery and Lace Depot
are prepared to allow

20 per cent discount

on every hand-made article, from the 4th to 24th Dec. 1916
P574 Nanking Road.

11884

By Special Appoint-
ment to His Majesty
The KingSupplied to all the Royal
Palaces for more
than Sixty yearsYOU will always find "Begg's"
in good company. The men
who order this famous old Whisky
are men who know a good thing and
keep to it. It's "Begg's" every time!

SOLE AGENTS

FREDERICK EZRA & CO.

2A Kiukiang

Telephone

Road

2273

JOHN BEGG'S
SCOTCH WHISKY

TYPEWRITER

means

UNDERWOOD

"The machine you will eventually buy"

New, rebuilt and secondhand models
in stock. All guaranteed machines.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

44a Kiangse Road,

SUPPLIES

Tel. 3805

REPAIRS

12117

'XMAS GIFTS

Fancy Boxes of Chocolates
Fancy Boxes of Choicest Sweets
'Xmas Crackers and Bonbons
'Xmas and New Year Cards
'Xmas Cakes, Plum Puddings
Ham, Bacon, Mixed Nuts
Choicest Wines and Liqueurs
Choicest Perfumery and Soap

R. V. SOLINA & Co.

12073

NOTICE

Two bills of lading, one No. 477
for 240 packages of walnuts and the
other No. 387 for 10 packages of
walnuts, marked Foo Kee (福記),
issued by Messrs. Wei Tung & Co.
(福通公司), in name of Foo Kee
(福記), on the 22nd and 23rd of 11th
moon respectively, which have been
handed over to the Dai Fung Yung
at Shong Gung Lane (大豐永
長耕里) for passing Customs.
Owing to the disappearance of the
manager of the said Dai Fung Yung,
carrying with him the said bills, we,
the undersigned, have had them
declared null and void and fresh bills
obtained from Messrs. Wei Tung &
Co.We also advertise in the "Shun
Pao" and "Sin Wan Pao" warning
the public not to negotiate the same.Foo Kee and Zung Shien Tsin.
(福記任選齊全啟)Christmas and New Year
Excursions.On and from Friday, the 22nd
December, 1916, until January 4th,
1917, inclusive, return tickets at
fare and a half will be issued as
shown below:—Shanghai-Nanking Railway—
First and Second Class between
Shanghai North, Soochow, Wushu,
Changchow, Chingkiang and Nan-
king.Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo
Railway—First, Second & Third
Class between Shanghai South,
Sungkiang, Kashi, Kashi, Yeh
Zah, Changan, Kon Zen Chiao and
Hangchow.First, Second and Third Class
Through return tickets at fare and
a half will be issued from or to the
stations on either line above
mentioned.By Order,
The Traffic Manager.

12127

CENTRAL STORES, LIMITED

Notice to Debenture Holders

THE Debenture Transfer Register
of the above Company will be
closed from the 25th to 31st Decem-
ber, both days inclusive.By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS.

Secretary.

12107

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

'Xmas Dance and Supper
at the
ASTOR HOUSE HOTELSaturday, December 23rd
Dancing from 10 to 12 p.m.
Supper at Midnight.

Dancing after Supper.

Dance and Supper, \$3.00
person.Fancy Dress Ball and Supper
Saturday, December 30th
Special Orchestra for dancing from
10 to 12 p.m. and during SupperProf. Papini's Orchestra will
play for Dancing after Supper.

MASKS NOT PERMITTED

Dance and Supper, \$3.00
person.

RESERVE SUPPER TABLES EARLY

12131

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-
room and verandah
attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

8408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bed-
room and Bathroom attached, facing
Park, to be let from the 1st Jan.
Suitable for a married couple.
'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small
rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet
comfort. Excellent cooking, very
moderate terms. Apply to Box
368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, large well-furnished
room, suitable for married couple,
modern conveniences. Western
district, close to tram. Apply to Box
283, THE CHINA PRESS.

12106 D 20 22 23

NICE furnished attic room, full
board, to let, German family,
central. Also accommodation for
table boarders. Apply to Box 278,
THE CHINA PRESS.

12096 D 24

TO LET, two large double rooms,
both with separate bathroom,
verandah attached. Facing south.
Terms reasonable. Apply 45
Bubbling Well Road.

12075

SITUATION VACANT

COMPRADORE wanted by
American expert firm. Tls.
5,000 cash required. Good salary
and commission. Apply to Box
295, THE CHINA PRESS.

1236 D 27

Exchange and Mart

A BOARDING HOUSE, in
good location, for sale. Price
25 per cent. cheaper than price
originally paid. Apply to Box
297, THE CHINA PRESS.

12138 D 24

HUPMOBILE—1916, guaran-
teed perfect condition, for sale.
Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA
PRESS.

1213 D 2

WHOLESALE Wine and Spirit
business, for sale, as a going con-
cern. Good connection. Apply to
Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS.

12129 D 23

WANTED, a small but choice
collection of Gramophone Records.
Victor for preference. Apply to
Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

T F.

GENUINE Victrola cabinet and
records. Only been in use a short
time and is equal to new. Bargain
\$150. Apply to Box 289, THE
CHINA PRESS.

12125 D 22

FOR SALE, one complete treat-
ment of the original German
Salvarsan "606". Apply, with best
offers, to Box 280, THE CHINA
PRESS.

12101 D 24

WELL-FURNISHED boarding
house for sale. Ten rooms. Close
to town. Price moderate. For
particulars, apply to Box 291,
THE CHINA PRESS.

12136 D 23

OUTPORT RESIDENTS

are requested to note that we accept and execute
orders from all ports in China, Japan and Korea, and
that we pay same attention to small orders as to
large orders.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

Tabaqueria Filipina

34 Nanking Road

11940

Something Good for 'Xmas Presents

Vacuum Bottles for Hot and Cold each 4.00
Air Guns 15.00
Fireless Cooking Stoves 25.00
Portable Outboard Motors 160.00
Garden Tools set 7.00
Carpenter's Tools in Chest 15.00

YUT SAE CHANG & CO.

1284 BROADWAY.